

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CDE Delegate Speaks on Exchanging Military Data	AA 1
U.S. CDE Proposals 'Deliberately Unacceptable'	AA 1
Kennedy, Arbatov Cited at Nuclear War Meeting	AA 1
Meeting Ends; Attendees Noted	AA 2
State Department Reacts to Gorbachev Speech	AA 2
Bush Fails To Change Western Europe's SDI Stance [Mnatsakanov]	AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Session, Remaining Problems Discussed [Sinitzin]	BB 1
Sinyakov Views CEMA Economic Intensification [MOSCOW NEWS No 25, 23 Jun]	BB 2
Shashkov Refutes ECONOMIST Survey of CEMA [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Jun]	BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Beglov, Bogdanov, Tsvetov]	CC 1
'Star Wars,' Geneva Talks	CC 1
Soviet, European Reaction	CC 2
SALT II Treaty	CC 4
Medium-Range Missile Reduction	CC 5
CEMA Session	CC 5
UN Anniversary	CC 7
U.S. Stance at Civil Aviation Forum Criticized [IZVESTIYA 1 Jul]	CC 8
PRAVDA Cites Media Praise of USSR-SRV Talks [1 Jul]	CC 8
Bloc Countries' UNESCO Commissions Meet in Kiev	CC 10
IZVESTIYA Interviews Representative to UNESCO	CC 10
UN Committee Explores Indian Ocean Conference	CC 11
Seminar on E. Europe-Third World Trade Opens	CC 11
Relevance of Helsinki Final Act Stressed [Lebedev in MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]	CC 12
PRAVDA Reports Socialist International Meeting [21 Jun]	CC 13

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Decides on Measures for 'Isolating' Beirut	A 1
U.S. Lists Terrorist 'Targets' in Lebanon, Syria	A 1
U.S. Stance on Combating Terrorism 'Hypocritical'	A 1
[L. Ponomarev]	
TASS Cites Article on U.S. Policy on Latin America	A 2
[INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS]	
IZVESTIYA Views Introduction of U.S. B-1 Bomber	A 3
[Ivanov, 1 Jul]	
B-1 Bomber 'Trump Card' in Strategic Arms Field	A 3
[Ivanov in IZVESTIYA 1 Jul]	
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports House ASAT Test Decision	A 4
[29 Jun]	
Reagan, Congress Conflict on S. African Policy	A 5
[Bovin]	
U.S. Uses Pressures of Blackmail, Terrorism in UN	A 5
Zorin Terms Shultz Speech on UN 'Open Insult'	A 7
U.S. Nuclear Arms Plans for Puerto Rico Viewed	A 8
[Agayants]	
Kornilov Attacks Schrifter Human Rights Speech	A 9
Trudeau Invited to Moscow, Arrives 25 June	A 10
[PRAVDA 26 Jun]	
Briefs: Canadian CP Visits Lithuania	A 10

CHINA

PRAVDA Reports Ziaul Haq-Zhang Aiping Meeting	B 1
[2 Jul]	
Commentary Calls For Better Soviet-PRC Ties	B 1
[Muratov]	

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Interference Blocks Afghan Solution	D 1
[Lavrov]	
Moscow Views Situation on Iranian-Afghan Border	D 2
Economic Protocol Signed, Delegation Visits Afghan Sites	D 2
PRAVDA Cites Evidence of Pakistani Nuclear Bomb	D 3
[28 Jun]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Details of Le Duan Speeches, Farewell Ceremony	E 1
28 June Dinner Speech	E 1
[PRAVDA 30 Jun]	
Officials at Declaration Signing	E 3
[PRAVDA 30 Jun]	
Speech at Ho Chi Minh Square [Hanoi]	E 3
29 June Volgograd Sendoff	E 4
[PRAVDA 1 Jul]	
1 July Kremlin Farewell	E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Ryabov Meets With CSSR's Strougal, Colotka [IZVESTIYA 30 Jun]	F 1
MSZMP Central Committee Plenum Reported [PRAVDA 28 Jun]	F 1
GDR Party Delegation Studies Transport in USSR [PRAVDA 23 Jun]	F 2
Official Discusses Trade Talks With SFRY	F 2
Briefs: Shipbuilding Cooperation With Poland	F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Switzerland Expels USSR UN Diplomat for Spying [AFP]	G 1
USSR-Italy Foreign Ministry Talks on Arms Held	G 1
Supreme Soviet Presidium Greets Italy's Cossiga [IZVESTIYA 27 Jun]	G 1
Further Reportage on Antonov Trial Proceedings	G 2
Celebi Testimony	G 2
Western Involvement Stressed	G 2
Finnish Air Force Commander Begins USSR Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Jun]	G 3
Finnish General Alatalo Visits USSR 24-27 Jun [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jun]	G 4
Marchais Scores Socialist Government's Policy [PRAVDA 26 Jun]	G 4
Greek CP Leader Criticizes Papandreou Program [PRAVDA 26 Jun]	G 5
U.S. Said To Seek New Privileges in Turkey [IZVESTIYA 28 Jun]	G 6
Belgian Party Delegation Visits Uzbekistan	G 6
NATO Consultative Group Session Reported	G 6
EEC Council Meeting in Milan Discussed	G 7
CEMA Talks To Begin [Bovin]	G 7
Bovin on Session's Results	G 7
Levin Commentary	G 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFFAIRS

CPSU Delegation Received by Malagasy President [IZVESTIYA 26 Jun]	J 1
Anniversary Greetings for Madagascar President [PRAVDA 23 Jun]	J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gromyko New President, Shevardnadze Foreign Minister	R	1
Supreme Soviet Convenes	R	1
Gromyko Elected President	R	1
Gorbachev's Nomination Speech	R	1
Gromyko's Acceptance Speech	R	3
Shevardnadze New Foreign Minister	R	4
Tikhonov's Nomination Speech	R	4
Gorbachev Elected to Presidium	R	4
Ligachev's Nomination Speech	R	5
Orlov, Vagris Deputy Chairmen	R	5
TASS Gives Biographical Sketch of Shevardnadze	R	6
Former Friend on Gorbachev Thinking, Personality	R	7
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 26 Jun]		
Shcherbitskiy Views Party's Cultural Role	R	9
[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 8 Jun]		

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CIA Oil Forecast Refuted, Prospects Viewed	S	1
[Gurevich]		

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soviet Nuclear Explosion Reported by Swedes	U	1
[AFP]		
Cosmonauts' Work Schedule, Results, Equipment	U	1
Marchuk Speaks on Computers in Education	U	2

CDE DELEGATE SPEAKS ON EXCHANGING MILITARY DATA

LD011533 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Stockholm July 1 TASS -- Addressing the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, I. Rozanov, a member of the Soviet delegation, criticized the stand of the United States and some other NATO countries on the issue of exchange of military information.

He stressed that Western proposals on that score contradicted the spirit and the letter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and were aimed at winning unilateral advantages for the North Atlantic bloc. Trying to get from the socialist states data on the structure and deployment of their armed forces, the United States at the same time is not going to disclose information about its military capabilities.

The Soviet Union, the Soviet representative said, consistently proceeds from the premise that the exchange of information itself cannot build up confidence and security. The amount of information to be made available should strictly conform to the character of specific agreed confidence measures and be an organic part thereof. The sooner NATO countries in Stockholm renounce the course toward attaining unilateral advantages, the sooner it will be possible to achieve important practical results which the people of Europe expect from the conference.

U.S. CDE PROPOSALS 'DELIBERATELY UNACCEPTABLE'

LD282136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A plenary session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has been addressed by Major-General Tatarnikov, a member of the USSR delegation. He noted that the proposals being submitted at the forum by the USA and other NATO countries are deliberately unacceptable and patently designed to give them one-sided advantages.

KENNEDY, ARBATOV CITED AT NUCLEAR WAR MEETING

LD292245 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 29 TASS -- The central issue of the main discussion in the concluding day of the international colloquium "Nuclear War, Threat of the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Their Consequences" was the problem of "The Arms Race: A View From the West and From the East." Senator Ted Stevens and the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Richard Perle defended the Western approach or, to be more exact, the aggressive policy pursued by the White House. They tirelessly repeated false accusations against the USSR. R. Perle said that the U.S. would not give up the development of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program.

Kenneth Galbraith, well-known American scientist and diplomat, came up with the criticism of "nuclear theologians," as they are called in the U.S., who have played such an important part during all these years in the whipping up of the arms race. He denounced the "anti-Soviet rhetoric" and urged the U.S. ruling circles to promote the taking of concrete steps aimed at putting an end to the arms race.

Senator Edward Kennedy expressed conviction that the complete banning of nuclear tests would be a major step towards slowing up the arms race and creating a favourable climate for the reduction of military arsenals. Carl Sagan, a well-known American specialist, exposed full impracticability of the "star wars" program.

Analyzing the 40-year-long history of the nuclear arms race -- from its beginning to the present days -- Academician Georgiy Arbatov from the USSR stressed that the Soviet Union had not started the arms race and had never wanted it. As for the U.S., it has taken up as a working instruction the assumption that relying on its military might, America can and should shape world political and economic systems at its own liking. Under the cover of profuse talk about the conducting of "research" on the "star wars" program the U.S. is beginning today a qualitatively new state in the development of the military technology, a new round of the arms race unprecedented by its scope. The Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear and space weapons and the existing treaties can become the first victims of this process. Thus, the "star wars" program is also a powerful mine laid under the whole process of the limitation of armaments and, at the same time, a powerful generator of the arms race which destabilizes the military and political situation in the world.

The arms race cannot be won, the Soviet scientist stressed. The security problem can be resolved only by political means.

Meeting Ends; Attendees NOTed

LD292301 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 29 TASS -- The international colloquium "Nuclear War, Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Their Consequences" ended its work here today. For three days the lively exchange of views on questions connected with the limitation on the arms race and with disarmament was going on at the hall of the international conference centre of Geneva. It was attended by a number of prominent scientists from European, Asian, African, North and South American countries. Reports of the Soviet participants in the colloquium -- the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ye. P. Velikhov, Academician G.A. Arbatov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences An.A. Gromyko and the deputy head of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat A.A. Kokoshin were heard with much interest.

Summing up the results of the colloquium, Sadruddin Aga Khan, president of the "Bellerive group" that organized the colloquium, pointed out that the discussion was useful and that it would promote the realization by the world public of the urgent need to take effective measures for removing the threat of a nuclear war, of consolidating peace and stability.

STATE DEPARTMENT REACTS TO GORBACHEV SPEECH

LD282103 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The exhaustive characteristic given by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in Dnepropetrovsk to the United States' obstructionist stand at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms caused a fit of irritation in Washington. The State Department issued a special statement in which it attempted to place the blame at the wrong door by making groundless assertions that the blocks on the road to achieving agreement are put by the Soviet Union, not by the United States.

The State Department is "astonished" by Mikhail Gorbachev's words that the United States is carrying on an immense programme of the intensive development of ever new types of weapons of mass destruction, that the U.S. programme to militarise space is blocking the way to agreements in Geneva, that the Soviet Union just cannot allow the talks to be used by the United States anew as a decoy, as a cover for military preparations.

The State Department declares that the Soviet Union gives a "distorted characterisation" of the Geneva talks. The U.S. foreign policy department even doubts the Soviet Union's "seriousness in the talks" and "its readiness to implement the agreement reached in January between Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Gromyko establishing the objectives of the new talks."

But the State Department brushed aside its "astonishments" and "doubts", actually recognising the United States' unwillingness to promote progress at the talks. It confirmed Washington's intentions to "engage in a constructive discussion" of its plans of the militarisation of space, that is, to seek agreement not on the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space but on the creation of a sort of a code of rules for conducting it.

A spokesman for the State Department also testified to the violation by the United States of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the objectives of the talks. Having heard his statement, one of the journalists asked the explanation why the United States is criticising the Soviet Union for the linkage of the question for defensive and offensive arms, though precisely such an agreement was reached by Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz. In answer to this the spokesman of the State Department said that the United States meant only a "conceptual interrelationship" of offensive and defensive arms and definitely not the linkage of the progress on any of the three directions of the talks with the progress in other spheres.

The spokesman for the State Department naturally preferred not to mention facts about the continued intensive development of armaments by the United States under the cover of the talks. These facts are obvious, however. Even the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the journal that fully supports the U.S. Administration in questions of military and foreign policy, recently described the U.S. stand at the Geneva talks by declaring that the United States is determined to maintain and even speed up the rates of arms build up on a huge scale of its strategic potential while both superpowers are conducting talks on arms reduction. The U.S. Administration is firmly determined to show that the talks will have no effect on the build up of U.S. strategic forces on land, in the air and at sea until superpowers achieve agreement on large-scale arms reductions.

The journal has not mentioned one substantial factor that going by the U.S. stand at the Geneva talks, the United States is not striving to achieve agreement. Quite the contrary, it is blocking the road to agreement by its programme of "star wars" for the purpose of creating a pretext for actually endless and uncontrolled spiralling of the arms race.

BUSH FAILS TO CHANGE WESTERN EUROPE'S SDI STANCE

LD012032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush's trip around a number of West European countries is drawing to a close. His last stop is in London.

Current events, especially the story of the seizure of the American hostages, naturally made certain adjustments to the agenda of the American statesman's talks, but the main aim of his trip remained immutable from start to finish: by every means to impose on the resisting partners those same plans for the militarization of outer space.

It is simply amazing with what truly maniacal persistence and importunity the United States is trying to make its NATO allies at last and completely buckle under and to present the notorious "star wars" program not as the product of the twisted minds in the White House, but as some kind of common cause and even common good of the entire Atlantic alliance.

Back at the beginning of this year, you remember, United States Defense Secretary Weinberger made an ultimatum-like invitation to the European countries in NATO to join the implementation of Reagan's program. They were given 2 months to think it over. Western Europe has known no peace since then. Weinberger appeared on the banks of the Rhine, Seine, and Thames for the second and third and fourth time, but his ultimatum expired and Western Europe, with the rare exception, continues to resist.

In postwar history the relations of the West European countries with their transatlantic superally have known quite a few sharp differences and disputes but perhaps never before have they been so broad and protracted as they are regarding the question of the "star wars" project. Maybe in London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, and Bonn they do not always speak their mind fully -- lest they irritate their patron unnecessarily -- but I am sure the ruling circles of those capitals realize the grave consequences of their participation in Washington's space madness. It is not only and not so much a question of the brain drain and transformation of Western Europe into an American technological backyard. It is the sovereignty, security, and maybe the very existence of the West European countries that would eventually have to be placed on the altar of the Reagan program, and many people in Western Europe are well aware of this.

But what about Bush? Did he achieve success as a fixer for his boss's plans? Hardly at any rate, this time, too, not in a single country did he evidently hear a clear "yes". I say "evidently" because very little information has so far trickled into the Western press. What Bush was out to get from Western Europe is well known. Things stand much worse on the question of what he is going away with, but most likely he is going away empty-handed.

CEMA SESSION, REMAINING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LD290716 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 28 Jun 85

[From the "Community" program; commentary by political observer Igor Sinitsin]

[Text] Hello there, comrades. A CEMA session has just ended in Warsaw. It was the 40th session in the 36-year history of the community, and each of these sessions has added something new to the lives of our countries. Figuratively speaking, since 1949, when CEMA was set up, our cooperation has risen by 40 steps. Socialist economic integration has today reached a high level. Let us recall that first step: Moscow, April 1949. The delegations from the socialist countries agreed on the development of reciprocal foreign trade, they discussed issues dealing with the expansion of transport links and the further improvement of international trade settlements, but in practice this proved not to be enough. The second session came to the conclusion that it was desirable to conduct trade among our countries on the basis of long-term 5-year agreements and to take into consideration the national economic plans of the member-countries. At the fourth session in 1954, it was acknowledged that it was necessary to go over to the direct coordination of national economic plans.

Today, there is an endless variety of forms in our cooperation. The dialectics of life give rise to fresh problems, which can be overcome more successfully if we act jointly. As was stressed at the 40th session by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, the main thing on which we must focus our efforts is a decisive change in our cooperation in the direction of tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The collectively drafted integrated program will be of paramount significance. It will determine the basis of joint actions in the key areas of scientific and technical development for the long term, right up to the beginning of the next century.

What is at the heart of the problem, whose solution should literally revolutionize production? On a number of the indices reflecting the current state and dynamics of the growth of our scientific and technical potential, the socialist community states have drawn right up to the developed capitalist countries. At the same time, in a number of factors that define the effectiveness of the utilization of this potential, the CEMA countries lag behind the industrially developed countries of the West. The main cause for this seems to be that the structure of scientific research, the system for planning research and providing research incentives, the mechanism for implementing the results of research work, and the material and technical base of scientific research are still far from perfect. Among the forms of these activities, not very effective cooperation predominated until recently in multilateral cooperation, and in bilateral cooperation direct cooperation between organizations predominated. These two forms accounted for more than two-thirds of all measures. Only 23 percent of measures were carried out using more effective forms of cooperation such as joint international scientific-technical collectives. We still cannot manage within the CEMA framework to switch to the complete cycle of research -- pilot production -- cooperation and specialization of production. The constant comparison of the end result of production with the best examples of these products must also become a practical part of joint work. It is time to stop producing goods that are not on a par with world levels, and what is on a par must be further developed.

SINYAKOV VIEWS CEMA ECONOMIC INTENSIFICATION

PM270831 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 25, 23 Jun 85 p 5

[Yuriy Sinyakov article: "CEMA -- Time of Intensified Economy" -- first two paragraphs are MOSCOW NEWS introduction]

[Text] The world is now subjected to an onslaught of the latest engineering facilities. The number of microprocessors, for example, may very well exceed the number of electric bulbs in the world already in the lifetime of the present generation. These miniature silicon chips 5 by 5mm in size are triggering off a genuine revolution everywhere, increasing the effectiveness of production many times over.

The broad-scale application of "intelligent machine tools," new materials, computers, biotechnology and other scientific developments is becoming an obligatory condition for society's progress, and for the improvement of all economic sectors.

Strategy for the Future

The time for extensive growth is ending for the majority of the CEMA member-states. The possibilities for increasing the output of raw materials and energy are shrinking, the same as the influx of manpower. Hence the paramount importance which these countries are ascribing to the problems of intensification. And what is meant is an "all-round intensification" both on the national and international levels. All the "engines" of economic growth, including socialist integration, are now being switched over to intensification.

The CEMA summit economic conference, held last June in Moscow, was a most important event in this sense. One of its main resolutions is the agreed-upon strategy of economic development and cooperation. It has been collectively elaborated by all the CEMA countries and is calculated up to the beginning of the third millennium. The achievement of its goals will make it possible to accelerate scientific and technical progress and make use of fundamentally new production engineering systems and machinery of the latest generations. These main points of economic strategy are regarded as the basic political goal.

Let us dwell in greater detail on the Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technical Progress, which the participants in the summit agreed upon to elaborate jointly. The programme's separate components have already been outlined even though it hasn't yet been elaborated completely. The CEMA countries have made several important multi-lateral agreements on large-scale engineering and production cooperation, which are already in operation.

Electronization Forges Ahead

Top priority is given to cooperation in the production and mutual deliveries of electronic means.

Integration in this field is already yielding results. The know-how amassed by the CEMA countries in the output of "maxi" and "mini" types of computers is now being used in microcomputer production. They are now producing a large number of microprocessors on the basis of large-scale and superlarge-scale integral circuits, which according to ELECTRONICS, a U.S. magazine, are on a par with the circuits developed in the USA. Today about 80 per cent of microelectronic goods are items of constant exchange at the CEMA market and the industry as a whole is one of the most dynamic sectors of foreign trade. In the next five-year period, electronics, computer engineering and communications means will comprise 15 per cent of overall mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment between the USSR and the European CEMA countries.

The range of electronic goods is steadily growing and being renewed. The example of the Hungarian Videoton and the GDR Robotron enterprises merits attention in this respect. They are now delivering to the socialist market the main part of their output - electronic typewriters, visual displays, economic terminals and microcomputers which operate successfully in various countries of the community.

Specialists spoke highly of the electronic complex for the so-called digital processing of images, designed by the Robotron, engineers together with scientists from the USSR and the GDR and displayed at the recent Robotron exhibition in Moscow. It can be used in industry (for quality control), in medicine (for analyzing X-ray photos), in geology (for prospecting for minerals) and in agriculture (for controlling agricultural crops). Academician Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, called such installations symbols of an intensive economy.

Videoton closely cooperates with kindred enterprises in CEMA countries. It produces computers, using magnetic-film storages made in Bulgaria and the GDR, Bulgarian and Romanian magnetic-disc storages and Czechoslovak rapid data input devices.

Now Videoton is going in for robotics. Istvan Papp, its general director, told me when we met that beginning with next year the enterprise will start series production of its first family of industrial robots.

By 1990 the CEMA countries will have all told 200,000 industrial robots. Together with other highly-productive equipment they pave the way to flexible, quickly readjustable productions. In the near future computerized automatic plants will be built on their basis. A draft multilateral agreement on the international division of labour in developing flexible systems is now being developed within the CEMA framework.

This agreement, by the way, will be the first to be compiled by the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Engineering, which was set up by decision of the Moscow summit. The deputy heads of government are included in the new CEMA working organ. This has accentuated the special role which it is called upon to play in international cooperation, especially in such fields as electronics, automation, nucleonics, new materials and biotechnology.

Naturally, progress in these fields will not be achieved overnight. Additional concentration of forces and means will be needed and new forms of interaction of research and economic organizations of socialist states will have to be used in order to overcome the certain lag in the output of competitive goods and quality manufactured goods and foodstuffs, and to deal with other up-to-date problems. And there are quite a few of these problems, caused by the changed internal and external conditions of socialist construction. It is enough to thumb through the documents of the Moscow summit to see that this is so.

Therefore, all the declarations made by the Western press, that socialism is doing everything to "window-dress" or "soften" the economic problems facing it, are absolutely groundless.

"Quite to the contrary," said Yuriy Shiryayev, director of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, "any attempts made to depict the picture of the socialist world only in bright colours were rejected every time by the CEMA political and state leaders of the highest rank. No wonder the participants in the summit conference concentrated mainly on the tasks of the future and on the as yet unsolved problems."

Rational use of raw materials and energy presents one of the most up-to-date problems. It is enough to say that the consumption of primary energy resources per unit of produced national income is in the European CEMA countries some 35-40 per cent higher than in the Common Market states. The joint programme, now being prepared in this field, provides for both close cooperation in developing resources-saving processes, and exchange of advanced know-how accumulated by the countries on saving raw and other materials.

Here are some examples.

Thanks to the measures on rational use of fuel, the GDR expects to save, in the current five-year period, fuel equivalent to 65-70 million tons of brown coal. This includes 23 million tons, obtained with the aid of secondary energy sources, the production of which is 5-6 times cheaper.

The designed consumption of natural gas at the ammonia installation, made at the Institute of Mineral Fertilizers in Poland, is 34 per cent lower than in Western installations of similar capacity. The Soviet installation which produces 450,000 tons of carbamide annually consumes considerably less energy than the installations made by the well-known Italian firm Snam Progetti. The process developed by the Czechoslovak concern Chepos for the output of nitrogen fertilizers also makes it possible to cut energy consumption by 40 per cent.

The European CEMA countries have pooled efforts to fulfil the project in complete oil refining. Without increasing consumption of crude oil, they will be getting additionally some 15 million tons of fuel and lubricants.

Lastly, nuclear power engineering plays the leading role in the saving of organic fuel. The programme for the building of atomic power stations (APS) up to 2000, which is being compiled according to the summit conference decision, is so designed that the entire increment in electric power generation in the socialist countries would be achieved by the APS's. Their aggregate capacity will reach 100 million kw, already by 1990, i.e., quadrupling as compared with this year. It is notable that Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, purely agrarian countries in the past, are taking part, together with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland, in producing the most sophisticated equipment for APS's.

The Line on Evening Out

CEMA has never regarded itself as some kind of a closed "club of industrialized countries." From the very first days of its existence it has put forward the long-term goal -- to assist the gradual drawing closer together and evening out of the levels of socio-economic and industrial development of the states affiliated to it. At the time very few people in the West believed that the less developed socialist countries would be successful in this -- because the gap separating them from the more industrialized partners was too big.

However, practice has refuted the pessimistic forecasts on this score. At present, the difference in the level of economic development between the country with the highest and the country with the lowest per capita indicators has lowered -- in national income from 3.1 to 1.5 times; in industrial output -- from 4.9 to 1.6, and in agricultural output from 2 to 1.5 times.

This does not mean that the problem is non-existent. It is still up-to-date in relation to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia which joined CEMA later than the others. It is now the task of the entire socialist community to bring them up abreast of the advanced states.

The "line on evening out" which was confirmed at the Moscow summit is interpreted by the media in the West in their own way. Attempts are made to persuade public opinion in the more industrialized socialist countries that this line, allegedly, is slowing down their own progress.

However, history has proved many times that capitalist yardsticks are inapplicable to the socialist world and that relations of an absolutely new type are taking shape between the socialist states. The varied assistance which is being rendered by European CEMA countries to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia conforms objectively to the interests of all the states of the community. It helps to strengthen socialism's positions in the world economy as a whole and to intensify its influence on the course of the world's development.

SHASHKOV REFUTES ECONOMIST SURVEY OF CEMA

PM010909 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yevgeniy Shashkov under the rubric "Conjectures and Facts": "Self-Seeking Recipes"]

[Text] The Western press has recently stepped up its subversive propaganda against CEMA. The target and timing of the attacks are not fortuitous. The first anniversary of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference falls in June. Ambitious tasks and prospects of the socialist states' mutually advantageous cooperation were defined at this conference, not just for a year or even a 5-year period, but right through to the 21st century. CEMA's 40th anniversary session is scheduled for the end of this month. It will sum up the annual results of CEMA's activity. Judging by preliminary data, they are very successful. The session will adopt new decisions to further strengthen the unity of the fraternal countries' national economic complexes.

Bourgeois propaganda is seeking to create an "appropriate" atmosphere around these important events in CEMA's life. It is using them as a pretext to try, for the umpteenth time, to "drive a wedge" between the socialist community countries. This precisely is the aim of old rehashed claims about "CEMA being in a state of crisis," "disintegration," and other "calamities." Articles to this effect appeared recently on the pages of the West German newspaper NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN, Italy's IL SOLE 24 ORE, and the U.S. press. But there are also new phenomena. The London weekly THE ECONOMIST, which claims to be a serious publication, has devoted an entire survey in the form of a supplement under the intriguing title "Inside the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" to this set of problems. What then did the "analysts" from the banks of the Thames manage to discover in the CEMA?

It is revealed that even the establishment of this organization was a "trauma" for East European countries. The compilers of the survey are pining for the "good old days" when the economies of these states were completely tied to the West, or more precisely, were owned by foreign, including British capital and played the role of West Europe's raw material appendage and a cheap labor reserve. The postwar changes in foreign trade relations allegedly affected the economies of the East European states for the worse. In general, the orientation toward trade and cooperation between CEMA member-countries was "crisis-prone" from the very beginning, according to the publication's authors.

The publication's authors probably beat all records in, to put it mildly, flouting the facts. Are the people from the Thames unaware that the East European countries inherited such a legacy from the "good old days" that 36 years ago, on the eve of the foundation of CEMA, the British press referred to our organization only as the "cooperative of paupers." Have they forgotten what epithets were used with respect to the individual member-states of the Council? "The country of 3 million poor peasants" -- that applied to Hungary, now one of the most industrially developed countries. Or "that Balkan vegetable patch" -- that was Bulgaria which today ranks among world leaders in the per capita production of electronics.

You would think that there is nothing simpler than to get hold of CEMA statistical handbooks and look through them. Judging by the survey, its compilers are familiar with these documents. But they have clearly "overlooked" many of the conclusive figures, and especially those illustrating the tremendous leap accomplished by the socialist states in comparison with the West. Between 1950 and 1983, CEMA member-countries' national income, for instance, increased 8.5 times against a mere 3.4 times in capitalist countries, while industrial output increased 14-fold and 3.8-fold, respectively.

Talking about statistics, virtually every page of the survey is teeming with factual mistakes, not to mention mistakes relating to the essence of the problems... Thus THE ECONOMIST writes correctly that approximately 10 percent of the world's population lives in CEMA countries. But with respect to these countries' share in the world's national income, it is reported that it totals 10 percent, rather than 25 percent as acknowledged in UN statistics!

Perhaps the authors of THE ECONOMIST survey have decided to use the method of Alexander Dumas the Elder who dispensed with facts when working on his historical novels so that they would not constrain his creative imagination. But then, these people are no novelists. They do not depend on their own imagination in their work but act on the basis of ready-made directives from Western strategists who orchestrate the ideological offensive aimed at undermining the socialist community. Take for instance the speculative claim concerning the so-called "price problem" within CEMA.

Of course, no one will deny that just like everywhere else in the world, a price setting problem exists in CEMA. It was discussed at a recent session of the Council's Executive Committee. The outcome of the discussion was briefly summed up at a press conference by J. Obodowski, chairman of CEMA's Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. "For 10 years now," he declared, "prices have been used within CEMA that are either close to world market prices or completely identical with them. I cannot name a single country that is losing out in any way through the application of this price system. And I claim that no one is in any way cheating anyone of anything. We have signed a protocol at the Executive Committee session that defines the price system for the coming 5-year period."

The orientation toward trade and cooperation between CEMA countries has affected the structure of individual CEMA countries' commodity turnover for the worse, THE ECONOMIST writes. And once again it has turned everything topsy-turvy. Statistics provide evidence of the contrary. The prewar foreign trade structure of a number of the present CEMA countries was essentially semicolonial. "In Poland, for instance," the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA notes, "around 85 percent of exports in 1938 were raw materials and unprocessed products whereas in 1983 more than 63 percent of exports were goods involving a high degree of processing. Moreover, even our most zealous opponents are forced to admit that the improvement in the structure has occurred primarily thanks to the development of economic cooperation with the socialist countries to which we sell mostly machines and equipment."

In attacking CEMA, Western propaganda always directs its main blows against the Soviet Union, which allegedly exercises absolute control in that organization. This myth is as old as CEMA itself. Evidently, to give the study of aura of "respectability," THE ECONOMIST dragged out this myth too.

However, the Council's 36-year old history refutes all these claims completely. CEMA functions on the basis of the most democratic principles of present-day international law, which have been filled with a new socialist content. The Soviet Union has no privileges in the organization and enjoys the same rights as all its other members. Each country has one vote in the Council. An adopted decision is binding only on those who voted in favor of it. Countries participate in only those CEMA measures that accord with their interests. At the same time, they have the right to join any agreement if participation in it becomes advantageous for them subsequently.

THE ECONOMIST's entire survey is imbued with a yearning for older order in European East-West relations. This is also confirmed by the conclusions drawn by its authors. They believe that in order to enhance the effectiveness of their economies, CEMA member-countries must reduce the share of mutual exchanges in their foreign trade and ... gear themselves to the West. The recommendation is not new. We have always favored equitable relations with any country or group of countries. But the price of a one-sided orientation toward the Western market is well known within the CEMA. Here is what S. Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, said in this context: "I believe that there is no need to explain in our country what is in store if 'recipes' of this kind are followed, we have had first-hand experience of it." And so, gentlemen, your efforts are futile.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD301820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Jun 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with NOVOSTI political observer Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, publicist Rodamir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, and Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov]

'Star Wars,' Geneva Talks

[Text] [Tsvetov] Good day comrades. Last week Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking in Dnepropetrovsk, stressed the principled position of the Soviet Union to do everything for peace. Since any event can be seen best of all in terms of comparison. I would like to remind listeners of the remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. Weinberger called the unprecedented arms race now being implemented in the United States, I quote,: The second part of the administration's program for the revival of America. The other half of this program, as known, is the economic measures that have made rich Americans richer and the poor ones poorer. Speaking in Dnepropetrovsk, Comrade Gorbachev characterized the internal and external aspects of our program. He said: We want to go further in the way of improving life and work of the Soviet people. As far as the foreign policy side of the program is concerned, Comrade Gorbachev defined it as follows: to stop the arms race and to start reducing arms stockpiles. Those two foreign policy programs came into collision in Geneva. There, as our listeners know, the Soviet-U.S. talks are taking place. The Soviet Union began these talks with a view to stopping the arms race on earth and to prevent its spread into space. But the United States not only did not put forward serious proposals in Geneva on curtailing the arms race on earth, but is trying to make this impossible. The United States put forward the program of the so-called "star wars."

[Bogdanov] Do you know, Vladimir Yakovlevich, in my opinion you have used a very precise formula to characterize what is happening in the United States now. For the 5th year since Reagan's administration came to power, they have been talking all the time about the so-called revival of America. But first and foremost this revival is connected with the rearmament of America.

From the end of 1980 to date, the arms expenditure of the United States has increased by 40 per cent. More and more new systems of armament are being put into production. This program of "star wars" turned out to be a sort of a culmination of so-called American revival, which in the U.S. President's terminology is called the Strategic Defense Initiative. I must attract your attention to the fact that in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Dnepropetrovsk, which you mentioned, the essence of this U.S. plan is being revealed absolutely precisely and accurately, very briefly, but very fully. Mikhail Sergeyevich said that the program of "star wars," the program of the creation of offensive space weapons, the defensive character, so to speak, of this program which is being talked about in the United States is a fable for naive people. Mikhail Sergeyevich said: The plan is to try to paralyze the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and to provide themselves with the possibility of inflicting a nuclear blow on our country with impunity.

After saying this, I would like to move on to what is happening in Geneva. Why is there no progress in Geneva? Why did the first round not bring any results and why do we not have any grounds for optimism regarding the second round? I would like to remind you what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Dnepropetrovsk in this connection. He revealed the situation very precisely and indicated very precisely the reasons that have so far prevented the achievement of any progress in Geneva. He says: In Geneva, the U.S. side is marking time. It uses the meetings in order to step up its military programs.

Under the cover of the Geneva talks, it is continuing the arms race in space, on earth, on the seas. He says that we just simply cannot allow the talks to be used to divert attention, to conceal the military preparations, the aim of which is to provide the strategic superiority of the United States, the trend toward world domination.

Mikhail Sergeyevich said that if this continues in the same way we shall have to evaluate the whole situation anew.

[Beglov] There is another side of U.S. programming of both nuclear arms race and the creation of the space strike weapons. Essentially, the Americans not only are not dropping plans to build up nuclear arms, which form the main component of the strategic arsenals that you were just now talking about, but the concept of strategic defense itself simply cannot manage without a nuclear component -- this is the ominous circumstances that is becoming increasingly more clear now.

At the U.S. testing area in Los Alamos, the effect from nuclear explosions is already being tested to increase the strength of beam-type or laser weapons. Just now in Western Europe, the father of the U.S. hydrogen bomb, Edward Teller, spoke out at a meeting, where he declared that the already formed stereotype of Strategic Defense Initiative should be revised, that this shield does not exclude the user of nuclear weapons at all, and that people should get away from the existing image that the strategic nuclear initiative excludes nuclear weapons.

He actually makes it clear that the slogan of liberating mankind from nuclear weapons was all a trap with the help of which it is planned on the one hand to involve NATO partners in these affairs and on the other hand to deceive mankind, the international community.

Soviet, European Reaction

[Tsvetov] Judging by the public's reaction, it is not that easy to draw them into the trap. The worldwide antiwar movement is standing in the way of this as well as the common sense of a number of West European politicians, even some from among the U.S. allies.

[Bogdanov] That is quite true, but for all that I would still like to stress the enormous danger of what is being done in the United States. One should not get carried away by the fact that, yes, there is resistance; one should remember something else: that this administration is moving with colossal persistence toward achieving its aim of deploying weapons in space. There is one idea being drummed into the heads of both the allies and the American people themselves -- the American public -- which is that the Soviet Union has for many years now been developing a "star wars" program, and the United States, so they say, has only just started on it. This is founded on a colossal lie, and this lie will continually be revealed because this is in fact one of the chief arguments used to quote, justify, unquote, what the Reagan administration is doing. Here a question arises, one that obviously disturbs our listeners, too. What will happen if after all the U.S. side, after a certain amount of time has passed, does not heed the voice of reason and starts to develop space weapons systems, tests them and lays the foundations for something that will change the whole strategic situation in the world? Here we should probably recall what Mikhail Sergeyevich said in Dnepropetrovsk. He said quite clearly that the Soviet Union will not remain passive, that it will take all the measures necessary, he said very firmly, to eliminate this possible U.S. advantage. We will have no other choice but to take countermeasures to restore the situation.

[Tsvetov] But these, naturally, will be measures we are compelled to take, because measures such as those cannot but lead to a new spiral in the arms race. This is realized not only in the Soviet Union, but throughout the whole world, and this realization is shown, in particular, by a number of West European politicians.

[Beglov] Yes, in that respect this week has in fact been quite a typical one, because a whole number of events have stirred the minds of both the public in Western Europe and politicians at various levels, and they have had to express a clearer attitude to the "star wars" program. One of these circumstances was the visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush, whom Reagan sent specially to Western Europe in order to find out the degree of agreement among the NATO partners. We should also recall that 3 months ago, on 26 March, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger issued a sort of ultimatum when he gave the NATO partners 60 days to give a collective reply to Reagan's invitation for them to take part in his program. That 60-day period has long since expired, and no reply has come. Now George Bush has found the following picture of Western Europe. When George Bush asked Delors, president of the European Commission, straight out whether there was a collective reply, Delors said: "No, unfortunately Mr Vice President, I cannot give you such a reply. I am not empowered to do so. Every country that George Bush visited told him that the leaders of the West European governments now have to maneuver in order to reassure public opinion -- public opinion at all levels, not only the antiwar movement that you spoke of, Vladimir Yakovlevich.

Of course, this does not mean that leaders, such as for instance, FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, or the British prime minister, have withdrawn their approval. But I would say that in West European politics a realignment of positions is now in progress. That is to say that some West European leaders who earlier hastened to say yes are now letting the Americans understand: Don't ask us for answers on the political level, on the collective level; let's settle the matter quietly, as they say, on the private level.

All in all it must be said that at present the Western Europeans are more interested in finding their own independent line in this matter, and in particular this question was discussed in Milan, where a Common Market session was held at the level of heads of government -- it is a question of drafting their own collective plan for scientific-technical progress. And side by side with this, as we know, there still exists the Eureka project, proposed by France, which also presents a choice other than that which the Americans are attempting to impose.

In other words, in this question the voice of common sense and sober consideration is being clearly expressed, and it will not be quite so easy for the United States to continue twisting the arms of the West Europeans in this question.

But this does not mean that the Americans have no chance left in their plan to involve their partners, as it were.

[Tsvetov] Class affiliations nonetheless are, no doubt, of decisive importance in the matter in hand.

[Beglov] I would describe the state of affairs this way: the West Europeans have shown more or less clearly that they are not prepared to march in formation, so to speak, through the open door, but this does not rule out sneaking in...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] Through the back door.

[Beglov] Through the back door, especially by those enticed by the prospect of participation in new technological developments.

SALT II Treaty

[Tsvetov] If President Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is pursuing the aim of ensuring the ability of the United States to deliver a first nuclear strike with impunity, the U.S. Administration's threatening gesture against the treaty limiting strategic arms, better known as SALT II, is aimed at giving that first nuclear strike maximum force. I would remind our listeners that the SALT II treaty was signed in June 1979, but the United States subsequently refused to ratify it. However, the USSR and the United States agreed to adhere to the terms of the treaty. Then U.S. President Carter said: Each of the sides must take account of the fact that there can be no superiority or victory in a nuclear war. It was this recognition of parity which compelled the Americans to sign the SALT II treaty in 1979.

However, when the Reagan administration took office in Washington, the United States suddenly decided that the Soviet Union had supposedly achieved nuclear superiority over the United States. This was stated by the U.S. defense secretary only 2 years after Carter acknowledged the military-strategic parity of the United States and the USSR. I shall not go into citing the numbers of strategic arms of one type or another held by both sides, to demonstrate how mendacious the arguments of the U.S. side are. I shall merely point this out: In 2 years it is simply not possible for one side to get so far ahead of the other in the development and production of strategic nuclear arms that parity be upset. Consequently, the United States needed this lie so as to attempt to achieve a strategic advantage over the Soviet Union under its cover. But the SALT II treaty, to a degree, puts fetters on the U.S. Administration's efforts.

[Bogdanov] Here I would like to ask the following question: Why did the United States nevertheless decide to continue adhering to the basic tenets of SALT II, although, as you recall, while President Reagan was conducting his election campaign in 1980, as in all the years that followed, that treaty was anathematized as something close to a betrayal of U.S. national interests.

The point, of course, is not that there is someone in this administration who wants to adhere to the clauses of the treaty. There are unfortunately no such people in the administration. But there are factors with which the administration is compelled to reckon, above all the mood of U.S. public opinion. If you look at public opinion polls, you will see that the percentage in favor of continuing the process of arms limitation constantly remains quite high and does not fall. Second, you will see the mood of the U.S. West European allies, who take a highly cautious attitude to the fact that the United States might finally wreck this treaty.

In this situation, what has the administration decided? On the one hand the impression is created that it seems to have decided to adhere to the clauses of the treaty. They have devised a very cunning, woolly, and I would say, nebulous formulation.

On the other hand, they have stipulated that in fact it is still in question whether they will observe it or not, because by 15 November the Pentagon must present a report to the President on how to react to so-called Soviet violations of the SALT II treaty. If you add to this the House of Representatives' decision about the Poseidon submarine, which the President must unconditionally destroy, in accordance with the Soviet-U.S. agreement, the House of Representatives has adopted a decision not to destroy the submarine, but to think how to use it as part of the U.S. Navy. You will see that in fact all further implementation of the SALT II treaty has been called very much into question. Over the past 2 or 3 years, especially under this administration, an utterly brazen, slanderous charge has been leveled at the Soviet Union of violating the treaty in the United States. The method is a simple one: accuse the other side of violations, and thereby obtain the right to violate the treaty.

[Beglov] I would put it this way: Were it not for the fierce struggle in Congress over military allocations, in which many congressmen hedged their vote for new billions for new weapons systems with the condition that the President adheres to the terms of the treaty, were it not for the Bonn meeting, at which the West European heads of government said quite clearly that, in the eyes of West Europeans, the SALT II treaty is an important precondition for the success of the new negotiations in Geneva, I do not think President Reagan would hesitate to erase SALT II here and now.

Medium-Range Missile Reduction

[Tsvetov] Our conversation about the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of nuclear disarmament would be incomplete if we did not touch on the Soviet proposals for reducing medium-range nuclear weapons. Speaking at a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of the party and government delegation from the SRV led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Comrade Gorbachev pointed out that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the level of confrontation in medium-range nuclear weapons: If the United States and its allies accept appropriate agreements, the USSR will dismantle the number of medium-range missiles in Europe on which accord is achieved.

The Soviet Union is also prepared, and Comrade Gorbachev has spoken of this once again, to freeze the number of missiles in the Asian part of the USSR, on the condition that the United States does not change the strategic situation in the region. The Soviet Union does not refuse to hold negotiations on medium-range missiles with those states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean that have such missiles. The peace policy conducted by the Soviet Union has quite clear directions tested by time and practice. Speaking in Dnepropetrovsk, Comrade Gorbachev again went through these directions.

CEMA Session

Concerning the main one of these he said this: In addressing the task of consolidating international peace, we must first and foremost think about strengthening the positions of the countries of socialism in the world arena, and promote the development of all-around cooperation among them. The 40th session of CEMA which has just finished has indeed assisted the further deepening of economic cooperation and economic integration of the member-countries of CEMA. That is, it has assisted the strengthening of the economic organism of the socialist countries. This means the strengthening not only of the economy, not only the raising of the standard of living of the peoples of the socialist countries, but also the strengthening of the material base of the military-strategic parity between the socialist camp and the capitalist camp. Here I think, lies the great political meaning of the completed session.

[Bogdanov] I wanted to add to this: You have probably noticed, Vladimir Yakovlevich, that in all the speeches of Mikhail Sergeievich Gorbachev, where external political problems are touched upon, the socialist community is the priority point of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. In essence this is the prime task of Soviet foreign policy: to strengthen the socialist community. As for this CEMA session, straight away. I would say, a comparison offers itself: Quite recently there was an economic conference in Bonn, where the seven leaders of the so-called industrialized democratic countries met. The main problem of the Bonn conference was, for the U.S. side, how to twist the arms of its allies and obtain a document that would say that the Seven -- the industrial Seven -- support the "star wars" plan.

The second problem was how to soften the trade war that is going on among these allies and is reaching such proportions that, so to speak, the loyalty of the allies is placed in doubt, and indeed the whole system of relations in the Western bloc is placed in doubt. An now at the meeting of the CEMA countries completely different questions were put. Our program for peace and our proposals on how to stop this stoking up of international tension, how to build a road to a genuine and just peace, were again confirmed, and I think that here is the great difference in principle between what happens there and what happens within the framework of CEMA.

[Tsvetov] Such a constructive character, imbued with concern for peace, also distinguished the bilateral relations of socialist countries. In Moscow negotiations have just taken place between party and governmental delegations of the USSR and Vietnam. Both delegations once again confirmed their determination to prevent a nuclear disaster, not to allow the militarization of outer space, and to improve the political climate in the world. The radical difference between the relations among capitalist countries and those among socialist countries has a quite clear explanation: The relations among capitalist countries are relations of irreconcilable competitors -- economic, commercial and political. The relations among socialist countries are relations of friends, of like-minded people who are united by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

[Beglov] If we look closely at all the conferences of the West, at the level of the industrialized Seven, or at the level of NATO, there have never been any constructive proposals to the Soviet Union or to the socialist countries as a whole; just one way, just one style -- confrontation, everything is subordinated to confrontation.

Both the Warsaw Pact and CEMA always put forward a positive program, and this time too the CEMA session has confirmed its proposal to the countries of the EEC for the arrangement of regular cooperation and, accordingly, for the drawing up of cooperation under agreement; and besides this we stand for the widest cooperation not only in economic, scientific, or other fields but, if, as Comrade Gorbachev stressed at the dinner in honor of Rajiv Gandhi, it is a question of outer space then there is room here too for cooperation, but cooperation not for military ends but for the peaceful mastering of space, and the socialist countries are prepared for this.

[Tsvetov] I would like to add that the socialist countries have come out with an initiative for cooperation with the Common Market, not at all because the socialist countries cannot get by without such economic cooperation. We all remember the economic blockades of the socialist countries, we all remember various trade sanctions against us, but the economy of the socialist countries did not lose any advancement in its development as a result of this; although, of course, the economic development of the socialist countries would have developed more quickly, probably, if there were such all-around international economic cooperation. In this case, the socialist countries base their views not only on the economic expediency of such cooperation, but also on the fact that such cooperation is also useful from the point of view of improving the situation in Europe and in the world. You know, it was not by chance that CEMA, in making this initiative, pointed out that the foundation of this initiative is the concluding document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

[Bogdanov] That is right. We base our views on the fact that, over the last decades in Europe, a very elegant and effective -- if you like, a legal -- foundation has been formed for improving the political climate and for arranging fruitful relations between European countries.

UN Anniversary

[Tsvetov] On 26 June 1945, that is 40 years ago, the charter of the United Nations Organization was signed, and the United Nations began life. A mechanism for solving international problems, worked out by the experience of mankind over many centuries, was embodied in this organization. This mechanism consists in searching for mutually acceptable solutions and accords on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security.

[Beglov] The principles laid down in the United Nations correspond not only to the strivings of the Soviet people for peaceful coexistence and security for all. And if one should ask why the United Nations Organization has been unsuccessful in achieving those aims which have been set for it in all cases, then one of the reasons is the fact that unfortunately by no means all states adhere to an understanding of the indivisibility of security, general security for all, and again we must speak of the policies of the United States, which, as was again emphasized recently by leading U.S. figures, consider that they are somehow in conflict with the United Nations. Now why are they in conflict? Because U.S. policy is built precisely on creating situations of maximum insecurity for other states. Here lies one of the main defects of this policy. We have already spoken here of the U.S. approach to the question of restraining the arms race, we have spoken of the "star wars" program, and all this is again a sort of selfish striving to subordinate everything to plans for achieving military superiority, that is, the creation of situations of maximum insecurity for other countries.

The United Nations Organization has made very many important decisions for the whole international community and acts precisely in the spirit of creating a common, single system of security. This was assisted of course by many proposals and initiatives which were put by the Soviet Union, and so recently it was once again said by the Soviet side at the highest level: The United Nations Organization can always count on the support of the Soviet Union.

[Bogdanov] For a number of years, I had the opportunity of representing the Soviet side in the UN Committee for Disarmament and Development. And you know, when I arrived in New York for the first time and went into the United Nations Organization, I thought the whole time about what my main impression was from contact with this organization. I took part in scores of meetings of this committee, and I felt what an atmosphere there was of coexistence, truly peaceful coexistence, created by this organization, when representatives of dozens of completely different countries gather around the table. But as they were gathered at the table, as they were being guided by such a document as the UN Charter, at the end of the day they always found a common language.

I think that the main thing is that the Soviet Union -- and I think it can be proud of this -- succeeded in laying down in the UN Charter the immortal Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence. I think that herein lies the main foundation of the durability and long term prospects of the United Nations Organization.

[Tsvetov] Absolutely right, and so I would also like to finish our conversation for today with words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which have a topical ring even today. Lenin called on us to make a minimum of general statements, solemn promises and splendid formulas, and a maximum of the simplest, clearest decisions and measures which would really lead to peace, if not the entire elimination of the danger of war. Soviet policy is carried out in full conformity with this Leninist instruction. With this I take my leave of you. Goodbye.

U.S. STANCE AT CIVIL AVIATION FORUM CRITICIZED

PM011003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Canada: International Civil Aviation Organization Council Session"]

[Text] Ottawa, 30 Jun -- A session of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] has been held in Montreal. It was convened to discuss the organization's possible actions in connection with the increasingly frequent instances of unlawful interference in the activity of civil aviation.

The participation of U.S. representative Elizabeth Dole as transportation secretary in the work of the council and her speech were interpreted in journalist circles as showing the Reagan administration's intention to use the council for propaganda purposes.

Dole was obviously trying to foist on the ICAO "inspection" functions that are foreign to it with regard to ensuring security measures at international airports. She also suggested declaring a boycott on countries that allegedly "fail to ensure proper security at their airports."

Dole's statement has been assessed in ICAO circles as another crude attack against Greece, which has been the target of a slander campaign unleashed in the United States in connection with the hijacking of a U.S. aircraft on its way from Athens to Rome by Muslim Shi'ites.

PRAVDA CITES MEDIA PRAISE OF USSR-SRV TALKS

PM011852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "The Main Thing Is To Save World Peace"]

[Excerpt] Peaceful coexistence, the equal and reliable security of the sides, the lowering of the levels of military confrontation and world military-political tension as a whole, and the prevention of hegemonism in any form are the main foreign policy goals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, goals that meet with complete understanding and support from the peace-loving public. This is shown by the numerous foreign responses to the statements made last week by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Dnepropetrovsk and Moscow and at the Soviet-Vietnamese talks. Foreign mass media commentaries are noting that, as was pointed out in the Soviet capital, effective measures are now needed to remove the nuclear threat to the present and future generations, to prevent the spread of the arms race to space and end it on earth, and to return international relations to the path of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

All honest people in the world, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN writes, highly value the tireless and titanic struggle that the USSR is waging under the complex conditions of the present international situation with a view to eliminating the threat of nuclear war and maintaining universal peace, and the Soviet Union's support for peoples traveling the path of independence, freedom, and social progress. The USSR, together with the other socialist countries, persistently puts forward constructive peace initiatives imbued with goodwill and high responsibility. The SRV supports the Soviet Union's principled foreign policy and the important proposals put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev aimed at ending the production and deployment of nuclear and space arms and ensuring peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The socialist states' initiatives, including those on having all nuclear powers -- following the USSR's example -- make a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to a freeze of nuclear potentials, to the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, and to the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and support for relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries and between all participants in the all-European conference are broad and constructive in nature. During the Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow, the sides expressed a united assessment of the present complex international situation and pointed to the danger of the policy of reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States, which intend to wreck the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium in the world and spread the arms race to space, are trying to dictate their will to sovereign states, and blatantly interfere in their internal affairs.

Another Vietnamese newspaper, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, writes: "The official friendly visit by an SRV party and government delegation to Moscow and the friendly meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], and the signing of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration are an important new landmark on the path of the development of fraternal friendship and the deepening of all-around cooperation between our two countries. The results of the Moscow summit talks attest to the two sides' complete unity of views on all the international and regional problems that were discussed and their unswerving desire for peace and the strengthening of the socialist community countries' cohesion. Solidarity with the Soviet Union and close cooperation with it are the cornerstone and strategic principle of the foreign policy activity of the CPV and the Vietnamese state."

"Socialist internationalism in action" was how Mongolia's UNEN described the joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration. The Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, guided by the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, taking into account Vietnam's urgent needs, and with a view to accelerating the development of its leading economic sectors, strengthening the country's defense, and increasing the population's prosperity, has decided to increase its economic aid to the SRV. At the same time, Vietnam will ensure in every possible way the development of the production of output in which the USSR is interested. Both sides expressed the desire to further actively participate in developing the international socialist division of labor within the CEMA framework.

In its commentary, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses the organic interrelationship between the national economic tasks being resolved by the USSR and the other socialist community countries and the prospects for maintaining world peace. The stronger the economy of the USSR and the entire socialist community and our defense might, the greater the guarantee that the forces of militarism in the West will not dare carry out their misanthropic "star wars" plans. The CPSU's struggle for economic progress is also a struggle to maintain peace and remove the threat of nuclear war.

Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes: "The key problem of the day is to restrain the arms race, which has now encompassed the world, and move toward a reduction in the stockpiles of deadly weapons that have already been accumulated. This idea, which was clearly expressed both in Dnepropetrovsk and Moscow, reflects the main avenues of the foreign policy of the USSR and the socialist community countries. The Soviet Union is prepared not only to conclude an agreement on restraining the arms race but to embark on complete disarmament. Unfortunately, the progress of the Geneva talks shows that the achievement of serious accords is not part of the plans of the U.S. Government and military-industrial complex, which it serves in the hope of achieving superiority over the socialist countries. Washington is continuing to implement gigantic programs of creating more and more new types of mass destruction weaponry."

"The socialist community countries do not need nuclear and other weapons in order to build normal relations with the capitalist world provided the latter, of course, renounces its aggressive designs vis-a-vis the socialist states. We are prepared to compete with capitalism exclusively on a peaceful footing."

Convinced that Asia can and must become a continent of peace and good-neighborliness, the Soviet Union has put forward the idea of holding in the future an all-Asia forum for exchanging opinions and jointly seeking constructive solutions, India's PATRIOT sums up. Only under conditions of genuine peace and stability can the countries of our continent successfully resolve the difficult tasks of socioeconomic development facing them. The constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the Indochinese countries are aimed at just that. In this connection, the initiatives of India and a number of other nonaligned states have received a high assessment in Moscow.

BLOC COUNTRIES' UNESCO COMMISSIONS MEET IN KIEV

LD011846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The 23d coordinating conference of national commissions from the socialist countries on UNESCO affairs opened today in Kiev. Taking part in the forum are representatives of the national commissions for UNESCO affairs of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the CSSR, as well as Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cambodia, and Mozambique. The conference participants will discuss topical problems of UNESCO's work and questions related to the preparations for the UNESCO general conference that will convene in Sofia this fall.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS REPRESENTATIVE TO UNESCO

LD231513 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- The fact that, contrary to the Western countries' attempts at passing over in silence the matters connected with UNESCO's participation in shaping the public opinion in the direction of strengthening security and disarmament, this important problem has met with a marked response at the session of its executive board, Yuriy Khilchevskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the UNESCO, has said in an interview with the newspaper IZVESTIYA in comment on the 121st session of UNESCO's Executive Board. The stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist states has been supported by many developing countries. The participants in the session declared in support of an international programme which envisages the founding of national information systems in the developing countries and a restructuring of international exchanges of information on a democratic basis. The draft programme retained the important "peoples' rights" concept which was opposed by Western states.

Yuriy Khilchevskiy pointed out that a resolution on the development of international cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture as an important factor promoting stronger peace and international mutual understanding was adopted at the session on the Soviet Union's initiative.

It would be wrong to assert that all questions have been solved now, the Soviet representative went on to say. The struggle will be continued. Western countries, judging by everything, will go on seeking to emasculate the organisation's programme in the future as well. The United States continues to blackmail UNESCO behind the scenes. Britain, following in the wake of Washington, likewise threatens to withdraw from the organisation.

Nevertheless, UNESCO has again proved its vital power and in accordance with its charter and the recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly intends to continue to contribute to solving the topical problems of our times -- the struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, for mutual understanding, the development of equitable international cooperation, and for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

UN COMMITTEE EXPLORES INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE

LD011651 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

A session of the United Nations ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean opened here today. The main aim of its work is to draw up the agenda and decide on the conditions of the holding of a conference on the Indian Ocean as a necessary concrete step for the implementation of the United Nations declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The effort to convene the conference supported by the Nonaligned Movement, by socialist countries, is now central to the struggle to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, not of tension and conflicts. The 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly declared for concrete actions to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone which would become an important contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security. It instructed the ad hoc committee to conclude the preparatory work so as to ensure the opening of the conference in Colombo in the first half of 1986.

Imperialist powers, above all the United States, are obstructing the efforts of the international community. The U.S. military is now building up its potential on the expanses of the Indian Ocean, is setting up and expanding bases, including strategic bases, and strongholds for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces".

SEMINAR ON E. EUROPE-THIRD WORLD TRADE OPENS

LD011446 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union is ready to expand trade and economic cooperation with the developing world, including the least developed nations, Ivan Grishin, deputy minister for foreign trade of the USSR, has stressed. He addressed an international seminar on promoting trade between socialist Eastern European countries and the least developed states, which opened in Moscow today.

In recent years, Ivan Grishin said, the Soviet Union has done much to extend real assistance to this group of countries. The scope of trade and economic cooperation expanded, new inter-governmental agreements were concluded, large contracts were signed and new forms of mutually beneficial ties emerged.

In cooperating with the least developed countries, the Soviet Union is seeking to take full account of their specific requirements and pay special attention to helping these countries resolve their most vital problems.

Representatives of commerce, industry and economics ministries from about thirty African and Asian countries, the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, and the International Trade Center UNCTAD/GATT are taking part in the seminar organized by the UNCTAD Secretariat jointly with the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other Soviet organizations.

During our days of their work, the participants will examine the USSR's foreign economic activity, hear reports on prospects of expanding trade, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the least developed countries. The seminar will be addressed by officials of the CMEA Secretariat who will describe the structure, tasks and work of the international organization of socialist countries.

RELEVANCE OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT STRESSED

LD012327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul (TASS) -- However hard reactionary Western propaganda tries, it will not succeed in burying the detente of the 70's, for it was not a chance episode. Prepared by the whole course of postwar history, it reflected the objective regularity of the development of international relations, writes Professor Nikolay Lebedev, doctor of jurisprudence, in the July issue of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN.

"Detente is deeply rooted in the minds of millions of people in Europe, who felt its practical value, and, primarily, its main result: a stabilization of the situation on our continent and a reduction of the threat of war," the author stresses. "That is why there is no slackening of the international progressive public's interest in the Final Act -- the charter of security and cooperation in Europe."

The essence of the process begun in Helsinki as an important component of the rebuilding of the whole system of contemporary international relations on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems, lies in the creation of a stable structure of cooperation for these states in Europe for the good of peace. The process, which began 10 years ago with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has not been interrupted, but is continuing despite all the difficulties and contradictions. The Final Act today still fully retains its significance as a political platform for steps to improve the atmosphere on the European Continent and for holding constructive negotiations, be they of a bilateral or multilateral nature.

The United States and some of its allies are doing everything to complicate or disrupt altogether the working out of constructive decisions, forcing through the deployment of new spirals in the arms race. The Washington administration prepared such "gifts" for the 10th anniversary of the Final Act as the "star wars" program, which blatantly violates accords previously reached between the USSR and United States, and also the U.S. Congress' decision to finance the production of the new series of MX first strike missiles.

The Helsinki accords, notes Nikolay Lebedev, undoubtedly have outstanding importance for the formation in Europe and throughout the world of a new system of international relations, based on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING

PM281019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Results of Socialist International Bureau Session"]

[Text] Stockholm, 20 Jun -- The Socialist International Bureau session being held in Bommersvik, near Stockholm, has ended. Over 30 delegations from social democratic and socialist parties were taking part.

K. Sorsa, chairman of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament, delivered a report on disarmament and arms control. He gave a high assessment of the USSR's decision to impose a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe. I believe, K. Sorsa noted, that the Soviet initiative should be given a positive response.

K. Sorsa gave an account of the visits by the Socialist International's Consultative Council on Disarmament to Moscow and Washington during which, he noted, the discussion centered specifically on the need for progress at the Soviet-U.S. nuclear and space arms talks in Geneva. The lack of such progress would mean a further undermining of strategic stability and an increase in the number of new and more complex arms systems. "The talks must not be used to cover up the arms race. Peace and stability can only be ensured by disarmament, not by new types of weapon," the speaker stressed.

In the resolution on disarmament, the participants in the session stress the importance of the accord reached by the USSR and the United States in January to examine questions of space and nuclear arms -- strategic and medium-range -- as a package at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The commitment should be observed, the document says. "The Socialist International," the resolution notes, rejects the Strategic Defense Initiative and other similar concepts and believes that no country should take part in their implementation."

A resolution on the situation in Latin America criticized the U.S. Administration's embargo and other economic sanctions against Nicaragua.

At a press conference, Socialist International Chairman W. Brandt said that one of the most important results of the session's work was the reaffirmed decision to hold a Socialist International conference on disarmament in Vienna next October.

REAGAN DECIDES ON MEASURES FOR 'ISOLATING' BEIRUT

LD020533 Moscow TASS in English 0523 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 2 TASS -- Official Washington has demonstrated once again that it intends talking the language of threats and blackmail with states which refuse to bow to its dictate. According to a highly placed State Department official, President Reagan has decided on measures for "isolating" Beirut International Airport that has allegedly become a haven for terrorists.

It was decided, specifically, to ban flights by American airline cargo and passenger planes to Beirut. Washington appealed to other countries whose planes fly to the Lebanese capital to adopt similar measures. Otherwise, the State Department official warned, their air companies will be refused landing rights at U.S. airports. Several other actions were taken.

The State Department official stressed that the measures constitute but the first step. He made an attempt to present the administration's "sanctions" as evidence of its "fight against air piracy." In fact, however, Washington used the hijacking of an American plane to Beirut, whose passengers were already released, as a pretext for "punishing" the Lebanese people opposed to the aggressive policies by Washington-backed Israel.

U.S. LISTS TERRORIST 'TARGETS' IN LEBANON, SYRIA

LD011508 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. Administration intends to use the incident of the hijacking of an American airliner to justify its discriminatory and aggressive actions, not only against Lebanon but against other sovereign countries and national liberation movements as well. That was how observers commented on the latest speeches made by President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, which were timed with the release of 39 passengers and crew of the hijacked plane with the mediation of Syria.

Reagan stated outright that the United States will hit at terrorists no matter where they are. In that connection the American NEWSWEEK magazine writes that under the pretext of fighting international terrorism, the Pentagon, at the personal instructions of the President, has prepared a list of possible targets of those actions. Among them are over 100 various facilities and installations in Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Libya, Nicaragua and Cuba.

U.S. STANCE ON COMBATING TERRORISM 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD011532 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The hypocritical stand of the USA on the issue of combatting international terrorism has been sharply criticized in a number of countries. On the one hand, Washington declares its intention to combat terrorism, yet on the other hand, it encourages sorties by the extremists of every ilk against other governments. The newspaper TIMES OF INDIA asks, with good reason, how can one tally Washington's statement of its determination to put an end to terrorism with the existence on U.S. territory of schools for the training of professional terrorists, whose victims are innocent peaceful people?

The INDIAN EXPRESS has described such assurances of the head of the White House as mere words. There are schools in the USA similar to the one where the two Sikh extremists responsible for the death of 329 passengers on board the Indian airliner were recently trained.

The point is that the U.S. Administration has long wished to use the slogan of "combating terrorism" not to put an end to real terrorism, but to justify its own subversive acts against the government and national liberation movements objectionable to Washington.

Everywhere the peoples are trying to free themselves from imperialism, above all from U.S. imperialism. The U.S. Administration has recourse to terrorism and aggression, which are two of the basic elements of the U.S. foreign policy. The White House openly uses acts of terrorism for meddling in the political life in many countries. The USA, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out in this connection, shamelessly tries to control the history of other peoples, to decide what governments are legitimate and what governments shall be opposed, what fighters really struggle for freedom and who do not, and so on and so forth.

Thus, it projects as "freedom fighters" the CIA's mercenaries in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Nicaragua "contras" and the terrorists in a number of African countries. All of them get from Washington not only weapons and financial support, but also some kind of philosophical concepts sanctifying terrorism, violence and brigandage. Not only some governments, but whole peoples are declared "unlawful" within the framework of these concepts.

It is enough to recall President Reagan's sombre joke when during a sound test last year he said that he had just signed legislation "which outlaws Russia forever. The bombing begins in five minutes." This conduct unworthy of a statesman touched off a wave of indignation both in the USA and all over the world. Reagan's aides were in a hurry to explain that "quip" by the fact that the President was in a "jocular mood." Yet, yesterday, as Western news agencies reported, he joked in the same bad manner during a sound test before speaking on the radio on the occasion of the release of the hostages from the U.S. "Boeing 727" plane. He threatened to send in the future against the terrorists American superman Rambo, the "hero" of the latest film hit. What is Rambo? In the film he is an expertly trained Vietnam veteran who after many years secretly returns to Vietnam on a bloody revenge and search mission, perpetuating one crime after another and killing "Vietnamese and Soviets."

The President's "jokes", as we see, have a quite definite political bias and mirror a whole strategic doctrine. Thus, a brutal killer from a film is elevated to the status of a national hero. But this is the policy of international terrorism in action.

TASS CITES ARTICLE ON U.S. POLICY ON LATIN AMERICA

LD272054 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- The aspirations of the present U.S. Administration are determined by the revival of the most sinister aspects of the Monroe doctrine, in accordance with which Latin America should remain the United States' backyard as far as politics and economy go. This is stressed in the article by Yuriy Romantsov published in the latest issue of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal. The present ideological treatment of the Monroe Doctrine emphasises the prevention of the spread of an "alien" ideology, that is Marxist-Leninist ideology, into the Western Hemisphere.

The task of stifling revolutionary Nicaragua is central to the present Central American policy of the White House, the author writes. The U.S. Administration ignores the will of the Nicaraguan people expressed in the truly free elections held for the first time in the history of that country in November last, the elections that showed the democratic nature of the young republic.

Washington is pressing for such a "democracy" in Nicaragua and neighbouring states that would suit the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism, that would meet their plans of perpetuating their rule in the Western Hemisphere.

If pronouncements of the U.S. secretary of state and of Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Langhorne Motley are to be believed, the United States' only concern is that "democracy" should triumph in Central America, the article says. Washington holds up pro-American regimes brutally suppressing their own peoples as models to be emulated. Thus, the U.S. secretary of state mentions unabashed El Salvador and Grenada among countries in which, allegedly, "leaders chosen by the people" replaced military rulers or dictators in the recent years and asserts that Guatemala is making a transition to democracy.

Washington's strategy with regard to Grenada deserves special mention, the author writes. It reflects everything that the implementation of the directives of the most reactionary U.S. circles brings to countries of the Caribbean and Latin America as a whole. Grenada's seizure by U.S. military in October 1983 was a glaring act of aggression. Its aim was not only to liquidate progressive undertakings of Maurice Bishop's government but also to create forcibly pro-American political institutions and to implant private enterprise with preference given to monopoly capital. The aggression against Grenada was to teach a lesson and serve as a warning to others, to intimidate those who embarked or are going to embark on the road of social transformations, who defy U.S. domination in the region.

The main aims of the U.S. policy in Latin America at the present stage are to preserve, consolidate and spread its domination in the region, to enable U.S. monopolies that have already put sovereign states in the position of perpetual debtors to continue conducting their predatory activity unobstructed, to nip in the bud national liberation processes, to involve Latin American states in the policy of confrontation with Cuba and Nicaragua in the Western Hemisphere, the article stresses in conclusion. These aims are alien or contradict the interests of most of Latin American countries which consistently declare for the consolidation of peace and peaceful cooperation in the hemisphere, for the solution of ripe economic and social problems along the lines of independent development.

B-1 BOMBER 'TRUMP CARD' IN STRATEGIC ARMS FIELD

PM011323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Ivanov article under the rubric "International Notes": "'Pentagon's Trump Card'" -- first graf is TASS report]

[Text] The official ceremony of the presentation of the first B-1 strategic bomber to the U.S. Air Force has taken place in an atmosphere of militarist frenzy at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

The B-1 bomber is not just another aircraft taken on by the U.S. Air Force. It is a new stage in the strategic force's modernization aimed at further intensifying the U.S. nuclear triad.

The development of the aircraft was begun in the early seventies by Rockwell International, one of the Pentagon's leading contractors.

In 1977, when experimental models of the bomber had already been created, President Carter "suspended" work on the program, emphasizing instead the accelerated production of cruise missiles. At that time this White House decision was made out by U.S. propaganda to be evidence of the United States' "peace-loving" policy. There was a simple explanation: The White House was giving preference to cruise missiles which could be created and deployed far more rapidly than the B-1.

When the Republicans came to power and the White House announced a large-scale program for modernizing the armed forces, the speediest completion of the B-1 program was publicly proclaimed a "priority" task "of national importance."

Work is now in full swing at the Rockwell International plants. It is planned that in 1986 the first consignment of 20 bombers will leave the conveyor belt. In all the Pentagon intends to create a fleet of 100 of these aircraft, which, according to preliminary calculations, will cost U.S. taxpayers over \$28 billion.

Washington strategists link their far-reaching aggressive plans, above all to create a first-strike nuclear potential, with the new bombers. It is not for nothing that General Allen, former chief of staff of the Air Force, has frankly called the B-1 "the Pentagon's trump card" with whose aid the United States is to take a new leap forward in the strategic arms field.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS HOUSE ASAT TEST DECISION

PM011641 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "House of Representatives Decision"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Jun -- The U.S. Congress House of Representatives has adopted a decision to ban the Defense Department from carrying out the final tests on antisatellite weapons -- tests which envisage the destruction of targets inserted into orbit. The ban is formulated in an amendment to the draft law on the military budget for the next fiscal year.

In the course of discussion of this amendment many congressmen acknowledged the need to prevent the spread of the arms race to space. They called on the White House to conduct serious talks with the Soviet Union on the question of a ban on antisatellite weapons. The legislators noted that the creation of lethal new types of arms has not in the past helped to strengthen U.S. national security. On the contrary, every new spiral in the arms race makes peace more fragile and brings mankind closer to nuclear catastrophe.

The House of Representatives decision was adopted on the eve of the first test announced by the Pentagon of an antisatellite system intended to hit a specific target in space. The military department has already conducted several tests on various components of the system, including tests in flight.

Earlier the Senate voted for the implementation of the final stage in the tests of antisatellite weapons in space, stipulating that the administration must, however, display "readiness" to achieve the conclusion of an agreement to ban these weapons. The question is now subject to discussion in the Conference Committee of Congress.

REAGAN, CONGRESS CONFLICT ON S. AFRICAN POLICY

LD302031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Comrades, you have heard what the West says to the defenders of apartheid: Do whatever you like, just don't create any problems for us. But recently Pretoria's adventurism, its stepping up of repression, the stream of almost daily murders and shootings have begun to create problems for the West. In particular, the American policy of constructive cooperation with the Republic of South Africa has run into a dead end. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress voted for the introduction of economic sanctions against South Africa. The U.S. House of Representatives condemned the policy of constructive cooperation, and also recommended that the government introduce sanctions. THE WASHINGTON POST commented as follows on what had happened: After more than 4 years of quiet diplomacy, the time allotted to the constructive cooperation with South Africa conducted by the Reagan administration has run out, it seems. At least for Congress. Angered by the growing racist violence in South Africa and the absence of noticeable changes for the better, Congress has revolted against the unconcerned style of American diplomacy.

Of course that's not badly said, but don't say you're home and dry before you've jumped over the river, and it is not easy even for Congress to jump over the administration.

Of course we won't overestimate the opposition in Congress. Disagreement of the congressmen with the administration's policy toward South Africa is an individual fact, but let's try to look at it against a wider background. Recently Congress put a sharp brake on the deployment of the MX missile. Congress tried, and is trying, to cut the money allocated to the Pentagon. Congress has demanded that the President observe the SALT II treaty and has come out in favor of ending nuclear tests and tests of anti-satellite arms.

What does all this go to show? Obviously that there is an increase of disagreements and divergences within the U.S. ruling class. Not very long ago Senator Barry Goldwater, a double-dyed conservative, call Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger -- and as far as militarization is concerned, he out-Reagans Reagan -- Goldwater called him an out and out idiot. This is how heated passions have become in Congress. The President is resisting, is throwing himself into the counterattack, smashing the defense of the congressmen, but of course the confrontation with Congress does not give him confidence in his own strength. Here is a paradox of American political life: The personal popularity of the President is in clear contrast with the growing unpopularity of many aspects and many tendencies of his policies.

U.S. USES PRESSURES OF BLACKMAIL, TERRORISM IN UN

LD301731 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 30 TASS -- In its attempts at achieving a change in the policy of the United Nations organisation, the USA does not stop at crude pressure and blackmail, violates its international commitments and builds up around the U.N. an atmosphere that extremely complicates the work of the most prestigious international forum.

Bomb blasts, acts of arson at buildings of diplomatic representations, acts of vandalism and hooliganism, intimidation and threats of violence -- such are the manifestations of the massive campaign of terrorism, which has been waged for many years now with Washington's blessing against the representations of the socialist countries, of the developing states and the national liberation movements accredited to the U.N.

Speakers at the U.N. informal joint committee on host country relations, i.e. relations with the USA, have repeatedly raised the question of the failure of the USA to meet its international commitments for ensuring the security of foreign diplomats accredited to the U.N. It was pointed out at the committee session that despite the promises of the United States to take effective measures against the organisations "specializing" in violence against citizens of other states, the situation has not changed. The members of the liaison committee described as absolutely intolerable the situation, in which the masterminds and the executors of the acts of terrorism against foreign representations to the U.N. go with impunity while their identity, as seen from the press reports, is well known in Washington.

Yet the American representatives at the committee answer all of these just accusations with cliché demagogic claims that the USA does everything in its power in that field.

It follows from this stand, as is pointed out among the U.S. circles that the acts of terrorism against the United Nations Organisation are in the nature of a planned and carefully prepared campaign aimed at intimidating and blackmailing the community of nations, at deliberately complicating the U.N. activities.

In its wish to force its will on the international community, Washington ever more often finds itself in isolation in discussions of the most topical issues of the present. The USA has gone so far as to allow its representatives to make open calls for "pulling out" the U.N. Headquarters from New York.

Thus Charles Lichenstein, the then deputy permanent representative of the USA to the U.N., made a statement of unprecedented rudeness and cynicism in October 1983. He bluntly declared that the members of the United Nations organisation should think of going away themselves and transferring the U.N. Headquarters from the territory of the United States. A similar statement was made by William Broomfield, member of the House of Representatives, who cynically claimed that the transfer of the U.N. Headquarters from New York would deliver the Americans from expensive and endless inconveniences involved in the stay of the international organisation there.

Financial blackmail is another element of the malicious hostile campaign waged by Washington against the United Nations organisation. Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. permanent representative to the U.N., permanently threatened sanctions against the international community. Thus addressing the Senate, she recommended that the way the U.N. members vote should be "carefully studied" and then the size of the American donation to the organisation be "dosed out" depending on their "conduct". In other words, Kirkpatrick demanded, and the White House listened to her approvingly, that the U.N. be "fined", penalized for its reluctance to be led by the USA. Washington threatened economic sanctions against the international community also in the event the General Assembly would take measure against Israel's aggressive actions and condemn the U.S. backing of it. Such right-wing organizations close to the White House as, for example, the "Heritage Foundation", repeatedly demanded that the U.S. donation to the U.N. fund be cut by fifty or even seventy-five percent.

The statement by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the recent official ceremony in San Francisco on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter has most clearly shown that Washington did not intend to change its hostile stand vis-a-vis the United Nations organization and intended to make efforts to force its diktat on the international community. In his statement, which was full of crude insults against the United Nations organization, Shultz bluntly said that the USA intended to play a more active role at the U.N. in order to promote the American values and ideals. In other words, this means that the USA would like to see in the U.N. an obedient doer of Washington's will, passively looking on how the U.S. perpetrates arbitrary rule and brigandage against the other peoples. Yet such hegemonic designs are impracticable, as standing in their way is the whole peace-loving mankind, which regards the U.N., with good reason, to be an important guarantor of peace and security in the world.

ZORIN TERMS SHULTZ SPEECH ON UN 'OPEN INSULT'

LD282353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Speaking in San Francisco in connection with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has grossly and offensively attacked that very important international forum.

Here is Valentin Zorin, Soviet television political observer:

Hello, Comrades. Representatives of Washington's top leadership have of late chosen a very unique way of marking the anniversaries of events that are cherished by the peoples of the world. President Reagan marked the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany by demonstratively visiting a cemetery where SS cut-throats were buried. The 40th anniversary of the founding of the UN has been honored by Secretary of State Shultz with a speech that one cannot call anything other than an open insult to the organization and the majority of its members. I rather think that in this case it is a question not of coincidences but of quite regular features. The direction of the political processes occurring in the present-day world is not to be liking of official Washington and the people there would like to replay everything in their own fashion.

It is precisely for this reason that when he appeared in San Francisco, the city where 40 years ago the UN Charter was signed, the U.S. secretary of state declared that, as he put it, not everything was well with the organization. Comrade Shultz continued unabashedly and further specified that the gradual change in the composition of the United Nations is not to his liking. As a result of decolonialization, he said, many countries joined the United Nations and most of these new members are not democratic societies -- well, of course, that is from Washington's point of view -- and as a consequence of this the United States nearly always remains in the minority at the United Nations, suffering serious moral defeats. The United Nations is against us, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who for a long time represented the United States in the organization, admitted recently.

Shultz, of course, puts the blame for the growing isolation within the international community not on Washington's political course but on the Soviet Union, going so far as to say that the USSR, you know, has never shared the UN ideals. This is said of a country whose contribution to the routing of fascism and the triumphing of the principles of international justice was the foundation on which the UN came into being.

The secretary of state's speech contains a curious admission that is from the diplomatic viewpoint a plainly rash one. Since the time of the collapse of the voting machine at the United Nations, which was composed of American satellites and was once obedient to Washington, and since the balance of forces within the organization changed, the United States, according to Shultz, has to some extent moved away from active involvement in the activities of the United Nations.

It emerges that this has been so much the worse for the United States and now Washington is proclaiming a new course, a course of gross blackmail and pressure on UN countries. A bill has been tabled in Congress which provides for the cessation of aid to any country not voting on the U.S. side at the United Nations. Speaking in San Francisco, George Shultz stated the same thing with the cowboy familiarity now in fashion in Washington. Either vote with the Americans, or you have only yourselves to blame -- that is the gist of what he had to say.

However, the 40 years of United Nations history shows that developments in the world are not taking place according to Washington's recipe. As for the attempts of the secretary of state to stamp his feet at the United Nations, it does not, you know, take long to hurt one's foot doing this.

U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS PLANS FOR PUERTO RICO VIEWED

LD282316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 28 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev; with Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Excerpts] The PUERTO RICO LIBRE journal, published in New York by the Committee in Solidarity With Puerto Rico, has published an article in which the present Washington administration's plans to deploy nuclear weapons on the island in the event of extraordinary circumstances are subjected to sharp criticism. This is a direct violation of the Tlatelolco Treaty which also bears the signature of a U.S. representative.

I ask my colleague, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio, Nikolay Agayants, to speak on this in greater detail:

Ronald Reagan's government, conducting its adventuristic course for the escalation of U.S. military interference in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, is striving to transform Puerto Rico into a foremost base for its Armed Forces in that region, into an unsinkable aircraft-carrier crammed with nuclear charges. This island, with a territory of approximately 9,000 square km and a population of more than 3.5 million people, declared by Washington in 1952 to be a state freely associated with the United States, and in essence thereby, remaining a colony of the United States, has become, as was noted in one of the Pentagon's secret documents, the cornerstone of America's military efforts in the Caribbean Basin. It is from there that during the U.S. bandit invasion of Grenada, 300 cutthroat, special purpose troops arrived.

Thus, the Tlatelolco Treaty concluded in 1977 [as heard] banning nuclear weapons in Latin America, is being blatantly and cynically flouted by Washington every day and every hour. At the moment, the matter concerns the fact that the installations created by the Pentagon for storing lethal bombs of great capacity are already ready to receive the first batch of this weaponry for storage.

There are currently approximately 20,000 American soldiers and officers on the U.S. bases. The island's very geographical position allows the Pentagon's brass hats to operationally transfer from it and across it contingents of the Rapid Deployment Force.

Apart from that, the White House considers Puerto Rico to be an important communications center in the unified system of command and control. In particular, on the west coast, in (Oquada) a relay station has been created to maintain links with atomic submarines; and in the northwest, in Isabela, with surface ships equipped with nuclear missiles. Relay transmitters in Salinas and Juan Diaz, on the island's south coast, presently link up to a communications system which should go into action for the broadcasting of orders of the President and those of the U.S. high command on carrying out nuclear strikes if nuclear war begins. It is clear that such Pentagon activity in Puerto Rico presents a colossal threat to both the local population and to all the peoples of Central America and Caribbean Basin.

KORNILOV ATTACKS SCHIFTER HUMAN RIGHTS SPEECH

LD282018 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Turning facts upside down is a favourite ploy with those in Washington who are pursuing a course of aggravating tension and inciting mutual mistrust and animosity. Fresh proof of this is a lengthy address delivered to the U.S. Congress by Richard Schifter, the leader of the U.S. delegation to the conference of experts from 35 countries on human rights that just ended in Ottawa.

The Ottawa forum was convened by decision of the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation. Socialist countries tabled at that forum more than 20 concrete initiatives urging the Western countries to take effective measures to back man's right to live in peace and freedom, to eliminate unemployment, which is incompatible with human dignity, and to remove such shameful phenomena as hunger, discrimination against women and racism. However, all these and other major initiatives were turned down by the West.

These are facts -- but they look unrecognisable in the crooked mirror presented by Mr. Schifter to the U.S. Congress. If we believe Schifter, the United States is all but the world's most enthusiastic advocate of respect for the Helsinki accords. If we believe Schifter, it was not the USA and its NATO allies that blocked the adoption of final documents on human rights by the participants in the conference -- but the USSR was not ready to adopt such a document.

The hypocrisy of Schifter's discourses on Washington's "commitment" to the human rights and freedoms proclaimed in Helsinki is amazing. Indeed, it is the United States, whose military spending has grown since 1980 by as much as 40 percent, that is instigating the mad arms race, thus posing a threat to the basic human right, the right to live.

It is in the USA that mass repression of anti-war campaigners is going on unabated, that activists of "rebellious" trade unions are handcuffed, that huge concentration camps for "dissidents" are being built under the REX-84 project and that virtually the entire adult population is watched by the FBI.

As for whose guilt it was that the Ottawa forum did not adopt the final document, Schifter, having worked himself up into a frenzy, himself debunked his own allegations. For instance, having begun with statements that the Washington delegates had arrived in Ottawa "with constructive objectives," he then threw elementary logic to the winds and announced that the Americans had had no hopes at all for a serious final document in Ottawa. It is natural to ask then: If this is really so, what was the purpose of the visit of the U.S. delegate to Ottawa?

III. 2 Jul 85

A 10

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

Mr. Schifter supplied the answer to that question as well. Lauding the perseverance of the U.S. Delegation, who had used the Ottawa forum to slanderously attack the USSR and other socialist countries, Schifter simultaneously heaped praise on American and other Western radio stations which had beamed those lies into East European countries. Apparently, this propaganda (or rather preplanned ideological subversion) "can help those forces which can eventually achieve modifications in Soviet policy." It is these goals, obviously, that were pursued by the Washington "campaigners for the Helsinki accords" in Ottawa!

It is common knowledge that the essence of the Helsinki accords, signed among others, by the USA, is respect for the commonly recognised norms of international law, the building of trust and non-intervention in the affairs of sovereign states. The revelations of Mr. Schifter, who would like those accords to be used to mount ideological aggression against socialist countries, is fresh proof that the Washington "crusaders" view the Helsinki accords as a meaningless piece of paper.

TRUDEAU INVITED TO MOSCOW, ARRIVES 25 JUNE

PM271542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau arrived in Moscow 25 June at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN CP VISITS LITHUANIA -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Canada, which is visiting the Soviet Union, has arrived in Lithuania. It was received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. The guests also went sightseeing in Vilnius and Kaunas and visited several farms. [Summary] [Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0001 GMT 18 Jun 85 LD]

PRAVDA REPORTS ZIAUL HAQ-ZHANG AIPING MEETING

PM021003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Military Contacts"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul -- As XINHUA reports from Islamabad, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq has received Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, who is in Pakistan on a visit. He said that the visit "will pave the way for close political and military cooperation between the two countries and armies."

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR BETTER SOVIET-PRC TIES

OW301207 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Station observer Muratov commentary]

[Text] Dear Chinese listeners: You have probably learned from a XINHUA report that Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in a speech delivered in Dnepropetrovsk, has emphatically touched on the issue of Soviet-Chinese relations. XINHUA published Comrade Gorbachev's statement concerning the USSR's continuous efforts to completely eliminate the many artificial, negative aspects in Soviet-Chinese relations, and its belief in the (eventual success of the efforts.) Now, please listen to station observer Muratov's commentary "Strive To Further Improve Soviet-Chinese Relations":

Dear listeners, I believe that in China and also in the USSR it is totally understood that estrangement, even unfriendliness and mutual suspicion, brings no good to either side, let alone the fact that our two socialist countries have not only the tradition of true good-neighborliness and sincere friendship, but rich experience in cooperation in economic and other fields, and in effective coordination for peace and socialist interests. It is no exaggeration to say that the continued trend of strengthening and development in the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years is not only the wish of the people of our two countries, but the wish of all progressive people in Asia and the world. It is very obvious that mutual understanding and cooperation and coordination in many aspects between the two strong socialist countries can produce an extremely important and positive effect on the political situation in the world. The wish of the people of the two great neighboring countries for a stable international situation and their need to solve major economic and social issues under dependable peaceful conditions provide the objective foundations for continued communication and contacts in economic, cultural, political, and other aspects between the USSR and China.

The people of our two countries have a common desire to strengthen the international status of socialism and to enhance unity among socialist countries and all peace-loving forces. Time and the development of the situation have propitiously borne out the truth that there has never existed any objective reason for mutual estrangement between the USSR and China. The trend, fostered in recent years, for overcoming the estrangement is a very good sign. For example, as is known to all, the people of China and the USSR all take an optimistic attitude toward the results of the visit to China by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. You probably remember that a major achievement of the visit was the signing of three important government-to-government accords. Today, in the current stage of development, social circles in the USSR and China are expecting that the forthcoming visit to the USSR by Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin will bring new good tidings.

U.S. INTERFERENCE BLOCKS AFGHAN SOLUTION

BK271500 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1200 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] The fourth round of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan with the UN secretary general's representative Diego Cordovez acting as intermediary ended on 24 June at the UN office in Geneva. The very fact that the talks took place holds out the prospects of a political settlement to the Afghanistan issue. It should be noted here that the DRA Government is eager to achieve this objective. In 1979, it presented a precise, practical, and politically acceptable proposal to ease tension on the Afghanistan issue. Subsequently, the Afghan Government repeatedly proved its sincerity to hold fruitful talks with Pakistan which would take into account the legitimate interest of both sides.

Addressing the Supreme Council in Kabul, Afghan leader Babrak Karmal reaffirmed his desire for a settlement of the issue and said that Afghans are eager to establish peace and end the bloodshed in the country as soon as possible. He said that we have taken goodwill steps toward our neighbors and reiterated the declaration that all disputed issues may be settled through direct negotiations in a just and democratic manner. Undoubtedly, the end of any external interference in Afghanistan's affairs should form the basis of such a settlement. First of all, there should be an end the undeclared war against this country, which is one of the biggest secret adventures to of America's CIA. The necessary basis for the settlement of all issues, including the issue of the Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan, will be established with the end of this undeclared war.

Speaking in Kabul recently, Babrak Karmal reaffirmed the clear-cut stand of the DRA. He said that the limited Soviet force will remain in Afghanistan as long as the country faces the danger of imperialist and reactionary intervention. The Soviet troops will be withdrawn on the basis of the agreement between the two countries as soon as foreign intervention is stopped and international guarantees are provided. The Afghan Government's attitude on the issue is sincere and logical.

This is probably why its stand is gradually securing wider support in the world. Non-aligned Movement chairman India also supports this attitude.

What is evident, however, is that Islamabad is not ready to adopt a practical attitude on the Afghanistan issue. Despite a number of assurances from Pakistani leaders that they want a political settlement, there seems to be a lack of sincerity in this regard. They prefer to see the current regional situation from Washington's point of view. Addressing a recent press conference in Quetta, noted Pakistani politician Wali Khan said that Islamabad's policy of being completely subservient to U.S. interests is aimed at further intensifying tension in the region and not for a solution of the Afghanistan issue. Therefore, it is obvious that it is not possible to ensure a peaceful political solution of the Afghanistan issue by pursuing Washington's policy.

MOSCOW VIEWS SITUATION ON IRANIAN-AFGHAN BORDER

TA281739 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 28 Jun 85

["From Moscow's Viewpoint" feature]

[Excerpt] According to reports by the news agency BAKHTAR, a new group of Afghans who lived on Iranian soil for various reasons, returned to the bosom of their homeland. On the basis of reports by Afghans who returned to their homeland, they experienced the bitter taste of living in foreign lands. In Iran they were forced to do the most difficult jobs in factories and industrial plants. Afghans live in extremely harsh conditions. Iranian leaders, forcibly dispatch them to the most dangerous points of the Iran-Iraq front, where certain death awaits them.

Many refugees in Iran want to return to their homeland, but Iran's authorities raise obstacles in this connection. The guards throw such Afghans into prison. According to foreign press reports, a number of high-ranking Iranian officials are directly participating in subversive operations against the DRA. For example, on the basis of reports by Iran's news agency, Ayatollah Montazeri asked rebel bands [words indistinct] that are in Iran to unite with each other. A meeting that was organized for them in Tehran was full of provocative anti-Afghan slogans and remarks from beginning to end. Afghan counterrevolutionary groups use camps established in Mashhad for the military training of rebels, and dispatch armed bands from there to Afghan territory.

What do these things indicate? They indicate that the situation on the Afghanistan-Iran border is still tense. The statement by BAKHTAR in this connection points out that Iranian authorities have not adopted any measure to halt aggressive acts against the DRA from Iranian territory. At the same time the Iranian side, with a great deal of intransigence, is refusing to sit at the negotiating table to resolve outstanding issues.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED, DELEGATION VISITS AFGHAN SITES

LD302106 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] A protocol on the meeting which appraised the execution of the resolutions and decisions of the fourth session of the Afghan-Soviet Permanent Economic Cooperation Commission was signed today in the headquarters of the State Planning Committee.

The protocol was signed and its documents exchanged by the first deputy of the State Planning Committee and the deputy of the Afghanistan section of the permanent commission, from the Afghan side; and by the deputy of the Soviet section of the permanent commission, from the Soviet Union side, while Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president of the State Planning Committee; Abdul Ghafar, Lankanwal minister of agriculture and land reform; Mohammad Shah Sorkhabi, minister of irrigation; and some of the staff of the State Planning Committee were present.

A BIA correspondent, quoting a State Planning Committee source, reports that the delegation of aforementioned committee recently arrived in Kabul. They assessed the implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the fourth session of the commission and held discussions with some responsible officials of the ministries and departments.

The delegation also visited some Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects in Kabul, Balkh, and Jowzjan Provinces, and observed the process of the improvement of the work of the projects.

In Nangarhar Province the delegation visited the irrigation complex, Nangahar Canal, Hada and Ghaziabad farms, and the olive-processing factory. They were satisfied with the progress of the Afghan-Soviet projects.

The source added that the delegation assessed and studied the subject of the continuation of cooperation and enhancing the economic and technical aid of the Soviet Union for the construction and completion of infrastructural projects in the 5-year plan with the participation of Afghanistan, during their stay in Afghanistan. And one [word indistinct] of DRA authorities expressed readiness for the opening of the fifth Permanent Afghan-Soviet Economic Cooperation Commission, which will be held in Moscow in August.

The source added: During the current year the construction of 66 projects is being carried out with Soviet financial and technical aid and with the direct help of experts from that friendly and fraternal country. Soviet aid to Afghanistan during the current year amounts to some \$105 million, which constitutes 70 percent of our foreign aid.

PRAVDA CITES EVIDENCE OF PAKISTANI NUCLEAR BOMB

PM011051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Preparing a Bomb -- Pakistan: Program for the Creation of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] London, 27 Jun -- Only a few years ago many people used to spend their vacations and free days in a little place called (Kakhuta), not far from the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. Today, according to London's FINANCIAL TIMES, the roads to it are controlled by army subunits and the security service, and antiaircraft missile complexes are installed on the nearby heights. Pakistani special service agents beat up the French ambassador, a diplomat accompanying him, and also an English journalist who tried to go to (Kakhuta). The newspaper notes that is the site of facilities which are considered to be the nerve center of the Pakistani nuclear weapons program. It is clear from the newspaper's report that Islamabad started developing its own atom bomb more than 10 years ago, in 1972.

The United States, which has repeatedly given verbal expressions of concern at the growth in the number of states with nuclear weapons, does not take proper measures to hinder the emergence of such weapons in Pakistan. Moreover Washington continues to pursue a program of military-economic aid to Islamabad to the tune of 3.2 billion rupees and supplies its junior partner with combat planes, helicopters, tanks, and other armaments.

The newspaper rejects the assertions of General Ziaul Haq, head of the regime, on the supposedly "peaceful" nature of the Pakistani nuclear program, and demonstrates the groundlessness of his claims that Pakistan tried to acquire certain instruments from Western Europe for "medical purposes," instruments which are used in creating detonators for nuclear bombs. It is also known that back in 1981 Islamabad intended to import from Western Europe 48 steel spheres for the casings of atom bombs.

In these conditions, the FINANCIAL TIMES points out, India has every reason to express concern at the "constant buildup of Islamabad's potential in the nuclear sphere, which is taking place with the help and connivance of certain powers." The appearance of nuclear weapons in Pakistan will affect the balance of forces in the region, the newspaper stresses.

DETAILS OF LE DUAN SPEECHES, FAREWELL CEREMONY

28 June Dinner Speech

PM011541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report on 28 June Kremlin dinner speech by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, under the general heading: "In A Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Dear Comrade M.S. Gorbachev! Dear Soviet and Vietnamese comrades! Permit me on behalf of the SRV party and government delegation to sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers for the invitation to pay an official, friendly visit and for the cordial and ceremonial reception for our delegation.

Allow me to express to you, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, appreciation for the warm and splendid words about the CPV and Vietnamese people and about President Ho Chi Minh, who was founder of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties and countries and who painstakingly fostered their strengthening.

The peoples of the world have just joined us in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and militarism.

In the past 4 decades, the Soviet Union, the world socialist community, and the other revolutionary forces have achieved remarkable successes which created real opportunities for the establishment of lasting peace, brought the peoples a better life, and strengthened our confidence. But mankind continues to live in an atmosphere of anxiety.

The USSR, together with the other socialist countries, is consistently putting forward constructive peace initiatives filled with good will and a high degree of responsibility. The CPV and SRV government firmly support these initiatives.

We ardently welcome the extension of the Warsaw Treaty and the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers appeal "To the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. We support the Soviet Union's principled foreign policy course and the important proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev and aimed at ending the production and deployment of nuclear and space weapons and safeguarding peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region.

The growing might of the USSR and of the socialist community as a whole is the factor that guarantees victory in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Comrades! Under the CPV's leadership the Vietnamese people have achieved important victories in the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks set by the 5th CPV Congress.

In the course of creative labor we have achieved important successes in transferring the country's national economy to the socialist path. Agricultural and industrial production have been restored and are developing quite successfully, the production volume is increasing, and the problem of meeting the population's essential needs is gradually being solved. With enormous help from the USSR many facilities are being constructed and some have already been commissioned. There has been marked progress in the sphere of science, technology, culture, education, and public health. The first positive improvements in the country's social and economic complexion are becoming more and more visible.

While mentioning what has been achieved, we can at the same time clearly see the difficulties and omissions which must be eliminated, primarily in the socioeconomic sphere. We are focusing efforts on gradually transforming agriculture into large-scale socialist production, developing the construction of the material and technical base, and increasing the rate of the country's industrialization. This is the main element and central task of the transitional period. We are gradually improving the system of management and planning, and are seeking to make our economic activity more dynamic and effective and ensure that it embodies the working people's right to collective management.

The Vietnamese revolution has made confident progress over the past 10 years despite all the ordeals and difficulties caused by the intrigues of expansionism and hegemonism which are acting in collusion with imperialism and the reactionary forces subservient to it. The border war and the enemy's multifaceted subversive activity have obviously been defeated. The combat solidarity of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is stronger than ever and continues to steadily grow stronger. Our vitally important task is to ensure respect for the independence and sovereignty of each Indochinese country. We want good-neighborly relations to be established among the states of Southeast Asia; we want dialogue instead of confrontation; and we want to turn the region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. As regards the PRC, we would like to end the present tension and revive the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries' peoples and normal good-neighborly relations.

Comrades! The Soviet Union has always been an example for Vietnam in the revolutionary struggle; it is a source of inspiration in the building of a new life, a symbol of a splendid future, and the embodiment of proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet Union has given and will continue to give Vietnam sincere, valuable, and effective support and assistance, in the past, during the vietnamese people's two wars of resistance, and now, in socialist building and in the defense of the motherland. Were it not for the Soviet Union's great victory and its immense might, we would not have such remarkable achievements today. We will take this opportunity of expressing our most sincere and deep appreciation of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the entire Soviet people.

The 3 November 1978 treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is playing an exceedingly important role and serves as the reliable foundation for the forward development of comprehensive relations between our parties, countries, and peoples which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Meetings and exchanges of opinions in the spirit of fraternity, comradeship and mutual trust between our parties' and countries' leaders have become a fine tradition. Today's talks and conversations with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and other Soviet party and state leaders and the signing of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration, a document of exceptional importance, demonstrated anew the total unity of our parties' and states' positions on very important questions of bilateral relations and on international problems of mutual interest.

I want to express confidence that our delegation's visit will be an important new milestone on the path of the further development and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Officials at Declaration Signing

PM011105 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 June in its First Edition front-pages a TASS report entitled "Soviet-Vietnamese Declaration Signed" which supplies the following additional names of officials at the 28 June signing of the USSR-SRV joint declaration: "K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

Speech at Ho Chi Minh Square

BK020501 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpt of Le Duan speech at the 29 June meeting at Ho Chi Minh Square in Moscow to place a stone plaque at the future site of a statue of President Ho Chi Minh -- read by announcer]

[Text] Three-fourths of a century ago, when imperialism and colonialism extensively dominated almost all continents and when the Vietnamese people lived in slavery, President Ho Chi Minh left his country to find ways and means to liberate the Vietnamese nation and people. The brilliant lights of Leninism and the October Revolution helped illuminate his direction and lead him to the Soviet land, to Moscow, and to the glorious Bolshevik combatants and the heroic Soviet people, pioneers of the path toward socialism and communism.

From Lenin's great land, President Ho Chi Minh brought Marxism-Leninism back to Vietnam to wake up his countrymen, establish a nucleus of leadership, and develop the struggle movement to liberate the nation, thereby leading the Vietnamese revolution to victory after victory. President Ho Chi Minh was the one who established the foundation of the fraternal friendship and the unshakable militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. With his untiring efforts and activities throughout his life, he consistently and fruitfully strengthened SRV-USSR friendship.

Dear comrades and friends, in furthering President Ho Chi Minh's cause, the communists and entire people of Vietnam have always regarded as their sacred duty the consolidation and promotion of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship in the interests of the two nations, the victory of socialism, and national independence and peace. We are very pleased to note that the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, have scored and are scoring great achievements in their creative labor for the prosperity of the Soviet Union and the happiness of other nations on this planet. With the wholehearted, great, and valuable support and assistance by the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese people have made and are making their utmost efforts to build socialism and defend the fatherland, thereby contributing to the common struggle of people in the world for various lofty objectives in our era.

The installation of Lenin's statue, which will be completed soon in the capital city of Hanoi, and the installation of President Ho Chi Minh's statue here have tied our two peoples more closely and have reminded us of the tasks of strengthening our solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, bravely advancing further to score greater achievements in building a new society, and ensuring a bountiful and happy life for our people of this generation and the younger one.

29 June Volgograd Sendoff

PM011350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Delegation's Stay"]

[Excerpt] On 29 June Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and the members of the SRV party and government delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

In the evening the SRV party and state delegation left Moscow for Volgograd. The guests were seen off at the airport by N.V. Talyzin; G.A. Maravayev, USSR minister; and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister.

The delegation is being accompanied on its trip by G.P. Voronovskiy and M.N. Smirnovskiy, USSR ministers; and A.S. Zaytsev, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department.

1 July Kremlin Farewell

LD011618 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A seeing-off ceremony was held today in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace for the party and government delegation of the SRV headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, which has been in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers on an official friendly visit.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev cordially said farewell to Le Duan and the members of the delegation. [video shows Gorbachev and Gromyko moving towards camera, followed by Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Talyzin, Aliyev and (?Rusakov). Le Duan walking from the opposite end of the hall to toward them at the head of his delegation. Le Duan is then seen facing Gorbachev in the center of hall with Gromyko standing close behind. As Gorbachev moves on to shake hands with others in the SRV delegation, Le Duan moves forward to shake hands with Gromyko. Video then shows a long shot of about 10 men in the hall, moving into a close shot of from left to right, Aliyev, Ligachev, Gromyko, Gorbachev, and the back of an unidentified person in a group around Le Duan]

Present at the seeing-off ceremony in the Kremlin were Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, and other comrades. [video shows a long shot of photographers lining up to take the group photograph, then camera moving back from line-up to reveal at its fullest extent 14 men, from left to right, four unidentified Vietnamese, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Gromyko, Le Duan, Gorbachev, Aliyev, two unidentified Vietnamese, Talyzin hovering behind the row and (?Rusakov) on the end.]

[Moscow International Service in Vietnamese at 1300 GMT on 1 July adds the following ceremony participants. "Also attending the farewell ceremony at the Kremlin were Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, and Rusakov; Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Chaplin, the Soviet ambassador to the SRV; and other officials."]

RYABOV MEETS WITH CSSR'S STROUGAL, COLOTKA

PM011555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun -- L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government, received on 28 June Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in the CSSR.

There was an exchange of opinions on USSR-CSSR cooperation in light of the accords reached during the meeting between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak 31 May in Moscow, and also the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference.

Ya. P. Ryabov was also received by P. Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic Government.

A broad range of questions on further cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the development of the most important sectors of the chemical industry was discussed.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM010949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "MSZMP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Budapest, 27 Jun -- In its international activity, the MSZMP invariably pursues a course of strengthening Hungary's ties with the other socialist countries, increasing the effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and strengthening the international cohesion of the socialist countries. This is stressed in an information report published here today on the MSZMP Central Committee held here 26 June, which examined topical international problems and the results of the elections to the Hungarian National Assembly and the local councils.

The MSZMP Central Committee, the report says, attaches great significance to the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Hungary for the Period Through the Year 2000 which was signed in Moscow recently. This program promotes the coordination of promising avenues of development of the two countries' national economies and the further planned strengthening of Soviet-Hungarian economic ties.

Hungary highly values and fully supports the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at preventing the arms race, including the arms race in space, and improving the international climate.

At the same time the plenum noted, the report says, that the activity of aggressive imperialist circles, the stepping up of the arms race, and the fanning of regional military conflicts are fraught with serious danger to the whole world. At the same time, the socialist countries' foreign policy and the antiwar actions of the world's peace-loving forces have a beneficial influence on the world situation. Together with its allies, Hungary promotes the successful work of the Stockholm Conference and consistently fulfills the principles of the CSCE Final Act.

Hungary advocates a just, all-embracing settlement of the Near East crisis. The plenum expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle and condemned the economic blockade of Nicaragua announced by the United States.

Evaluating the elections to the Hungarian National Assembly and the local councils, the MSZMP Central Committee plenum noted that the Hungarian people, through active participation in the elections, demonstrated their complete support for the MSZMP's policy aimed at building a developed socialist society and defending peace.

GDR PARTY DELEGATION STUDIES TRANSPORT IN USSR

PM281125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and SED, an SED party workers' delegation, headed by H. Egemann, director of the SED Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, was in the USSR 17-21 June to acquaint itself with CPSU experience in leadership of transport and communications development.

The German comrades had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and the USSR Railways and Maritime Fleet Ministries and visited a number of transport enterprises.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. K.S. Simonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, and S. Koerner, GDR charge d'affaires in the USSR, participated in the conversation which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE TALKS WITH SFRY

LD271334 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The 23d session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Belgrade recently. He asked Lev Mikhailov, responsible secretary of the Soviet side in the committee, to comment on the outcome of the session:

[Begin Mikhailov recording in Russian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] Relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the economy, science, and technology are characterized by stability and are being developed on a friendly and mutually beneficial basis. At its 23d session in Belgrade, the intergovernmental committee discussed some current and future issues of economic and technical cooperation between our two countries. Among other things, the committee also examined the prospects for cooperation in the machine-building industry, fuel and raw materials production, the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, agriculture, the food industry, the production of consumer goods, and the construction industry.

In present circumstances, priority must be given to qualitative factors. It is precisely these factors that, to a considerable extent, determine the efficiency of mutually beneficial cooperation. In view of this, the committee paid particular attention to ways to intensify and expand production specialization and cooperation and the need to introduce the latest scientific and technical achievements in production.

The 23d session also discussed the issue of preparing the Long-Term Program of Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Yugoslavia for the 1986-90 Period and the main guidelines of scientific and technical cooperation up to year 2000. In the next 5-year plan, joint efforts will be made in five priority fields, which are: the introduction of electronics in national economies, the production of automation means, the energy industry, creation of new materials and technologies, and biotechnology. [end recording]

In his conversation with our correspondent, Lev Mikhailov touched upon an important aspect of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, that is, trade links.

[Begin Mikhailov recording] In the next 5-year period, the USSR will continue to supply Yugoslavia with oil and petroleum by-products, natural gas, electricity, coal, ferrous and nonferrous metals, cotton, timber, and other goods. The structure of the Yugoslav exports to our country will, in general, be retained. It will deliver ships, floating vessels, machine-building industry products, consumer goods, agricultural products, nonferrous metals, and some raw materials. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- An agreement has been signed in the Polish capital on cooperation between the USSR and Poland in shipbuilding and the mutual supply of vessels and vessel equipment for 1986-90. The document envisages that the overall volume of mutual vessel deliveries in the period indicated will increase by 30 percent in comparison with the current 5-year plan. The Soviet Union will receive various fishing, transport, and scientific research vessels from Poland, as well as vessels and technical means to carry out all-around shelf work. Vessels and sets of equipment for ships will be supplied to Poland. The sides are paying particular attention to questions of mutual supplies of new types of vessels. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 27 Jun 85 LD]

SWITZERLAND EXPELS USSR UN DIPLOMAT FOR SPYING

AU010924 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Bern, July 1 (AFP) -- Swiss authorities have expelled a Soviet diplomat attached to the United Nations mission in Geneva on spying charges, it was announced here today.

The diplomat, who was a second secretary at the U.N. mission and whose identity was not revealed, was declared persona non grata and told to leave Swiss territory.

Eight second secretaries are accredited to the Soviet mission in Geneva.

Soviet and Swiss authorities refused to comment further.

Just over a year ago, a diplomatic incident involving a nine-ton truck which claimed to be the diplomatic bag containing material for the Soviet mission, caused a row between Moscow and Switzerland.

USSR-ITALY FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS ON ARMS HELD

LD251457 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 25 TASS -- Soviet-Italian political consultations were held at the USSR ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 24 and 25. Views were exchanged on questions of arms limitation. The sides also discussed the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Taking part in the consultations were member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.F. Petrovsky, the coordinator of the Political Department of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Giancarlo Danovi, and other senior officials of the foreign ministries of the two countries.

Giancarlo Danovi was received by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR N.S. Ryzhov.

SUPREME SOVEIT PRESIDUM GREET'S ITALY'S COSSIGA

PM271357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Francesco Cossiga

We congratulate you on your election to the eminent post of president of the Italian Republic and wish you wellbeing and successes in your activity.

We are sure that the further constructive development of relations and contacts between the Soviet Union and Italy in various spheres will serve the interests of the Soviet and Italian peoples and will promote the growth of trust between states, the consolidation of peace, and the reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTONOR TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

Celebi Testimony

LD272215 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

As today's court session at the trial of persons involved in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul opened, the main defendant, the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, was absent from the courtroom. The secretary read a note from the Turk, which says that he would not attend the court session because he needed time to "reconsider." It is not the first time that the terrorist stays away from court sittings, preferring his prison cell. It also happened at the very beginning of the trial. Having announced himself "reincarnated Jesus Christ," Agca refused to answer questions from judges "expecting some reply from the Vatican." The court then interrogated another defendant, Turk Omer Bagci, who had given Agca in Milan the pistol from which the pope had been shot in St. Peter's Square.

This time the witness stand was taken by Cedar Celebi, head of some "Federation of Democratic Associations of Turkish Idealists in Europe" headquartered in Frankfurt-am-Main, West Germany. That organisation, it is believed here, is nothing short of a European "affiliate" of the Turkish fascist grouping "Gray Wolves." Cedar Celebi, charged with masterminding and planning the conspiracy, denied any relationship between the "federation" and the "Gray Wolves" and his own involvement in the attempt on the pope's life. The president of the court mostly tried to clarify the role and purpose of the "federation" headed by Celebi and its activities in Europe. According to information available to the investigators, the organisation was also closely linked with the pro-fascist Nationalist Movement Party which was headed by A. Tuerkes and operated in Turkey. The interrogation of Cedar Celebi will be continued.

Today's hearings summed up the first month of the trial, at which the untenability of the charges made against the Bulgarian citizens kept growing more obvious from one day to the next. The Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, a TASS correspondent was told by the well-known Bulgarian investigator Ormankov, hoped to follow in the courtroom the same tactic he had used during the investigation. But his plan fell through. Answering questions from Judge Severino Santiapichi, Agca confused himself and began to pile one contradiction on top of another. He was caught out lying and realised that the ground was sagging under his feet. This trial, the Bulgarian investigator continued, is unusual, primarily because it is based on false accusations. The prosecution has not a single serious fact or piece of evidence but only the "evidence" given by Ali Agca. All this made itself manifest most forcefully during the trial. The false story put forward by Agca kept falling apart day after day, as the whole world saw. The provocateur exhausted himself, his plan failed, and he had to say at the previous court session that he could not answer questions. It is already clear that the charges against Bulgaria are a horrible act of provocation. It could not have been perpetrated by Ali Agca singlehanded as he could not have covered every aspect of that conspiracy against Bulgaria and other socialist countries. Of course, he was directed and fed appropriate "information." The trial shows that there is no "Bulgarian case." The investigators were following false tracks.

Western Involvement Stressed

LD281249 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Test] The trial in the case of the attempted assassination of head of the Roman Catholic Church John Paul II is continuing in Rome. During the course of the trial, fresh evidence is coming to light every day that the so-called Bulgarian trial in this case was fabricated by Western secret services.

International affairs journalist Edward Kovalev notes that the last 2 weeks of the trial in the Italian capital have been particularly revealing in this connection. There is increasingly obvious corroboration that the false accusation is splitting along all the seams, unable to sustain a confrontation with irrefutable facts. New material that has just been made public confirms, for example, the recent evidence of Giovanni Pandico. This former Neopolitan mafioso was a witness to the treatment of terrorits Agca by the Italian military counterespionage organization SISMI [Intelligence and Military Security Service]. Pandico said that in March 1982, SISMI, with the help of the bosses of the Neopolitan mafia, recruited Agca in prison and put in his mouth a fabricated accusation against Bulgarian citizens who, he said, were accomplices in the attempted assassination of the pope.

The longer the court investigation lasts, the more obvious become the Italian, the Turkish, and the American trials, and not only the Bulgarian trial, in the organization of this, one of the greatest political provocations and ideological diversions in our age directed against the countries of the socialist community. According to the Italian paper PAESE SERA, as early as 2 weeks after the attempted assassination in May 1981, SISMI prepared a falsified version of the events in order to conceal the true culprits in the crime by Turkish neofascists of the Gray Wolves organization. Moreover, according to the documents, the Italian secret services knew virtually everything about Agca's movements around Italy and other West European countries before he carried out the attempted assassination, and they also knew about his contacts with right-wing Italian extremists. In this connection PAESE SERA asks: Why, knowing all of this, did the leaders of SISMI not stop the hand of the terrorist, but allowed him to fire the fateful shots on St. Peter's Square? The answer to this question is clear from the evidence of witnesses who are inconvenient to the inquest in Rome, who prove convincingly that the secret services fabricated the anti-Bulgarian version of the events, and then palmed it off on Agca, who was already in prison.

Thus, only one conclusion emerges from all of this. The attempted assassination and the propaganda campaign around it represent a subversive operation, enormous in its scale, by reactionary imperialist circles with the aim of blackening the international course of the countries of the socialist community and to worsen relations between East and West.

FINNISH AIR FORCE COMMANDER BEGINS USSR VISIT

PM281305 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Vasilets: "Guests From Finland"]

[Text] In line with an accord, Lieutenant General R. Merijo, commander of the Finnish Air Force, arrived in Moscow 17 June on an official visit. The Finnish guest and accompanying officials were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and deputy defense minister of the USSR, and officers and generals of the Soviet Armed Forces.

In the evening Lieutenant General R. Merijo called on Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov.

On the same day aircraft of a Finnish Air Force subunit on a visit to the Soviet Union landed at an airfield in the Moscow region. The delegation of Finnish military airmen is headed by Colonel M. Antikainen. A welcome ceremony was held at the airfield.

FINNISH GENERAL ALATALO VISITS USSR 24-27 JUNE

PM281032 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Major General M. Alatalo, commander of the Finnish Internal [vnutrennyaya] Military District, was in the Soviet Union 24-27 June.

The Finnish guests [plural as published] visited a number of military units and military training establishments, familiarized themselves with the historic monuments and sights of the Hero City of Moscow and the City of Riga, and laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Maj Gen M. Alatalo was received by Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

The delegation left for home 27 June.

MARCHAIS SCORES SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

PM271350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

TASS report: "PCF Central Committee Plenum. G. Marchais Report"]

[Text] Paris, 25 Jun -- A report delivered by G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], at a regular PCF Central Committee Plenum held here today was devoted to the domestic political situation in France and the PCF's tasks during the period until the parliamentary elections scheduled for March next year. The government, the speaker stressed, is hiding from the French people the threatening prospects of the further growth of unemployment and inflation and attacks on trade union freedoms and human rights. Under these circumstances, millions of people experiencing the deteriorated situation in all spheres are raising the question of the country's political future.

The PCF leader noted that all political forces in the country, apart from the PCF, are in practice unanimous in the view that the country can be governed by changing those in power but not changing previous policy. Everything is being done, the speaker stressed, to create conditions for the alternation of social democratic and right-wing forces at the helm of power, implementing one and the same policy of capital.

The Communist Party, G. Marchais indicated, answers in the affirmative the question of whether a possible alternative policy exists. He stressed that the 25th PCF Congress showed that nothing can be done for the sake of the people without resolute actions and participation by the people. Under these circumstances, the Communists have set the task of creating a new majority people's movement.

The speaker noted the importance of explaining to French people the essence of the policy currently being followed by the Socialist government and spotlighting the Socialist Party's retreat from its election promises.

To prevent a deterioration of the working people's and the country's situation, G. Marchais said, it is necessary to break with the policy currently being followed by the Socialist government.

Under these conditions, the question of expanding the Communist Party's influence arises with particular urgency. At the forthcoming parliamentary elections, the voters will have only one way to express their will to act against the crisis: voting for the Communist candidates. Only by giving the Communist Party the means to really influence the development of events will an opportunity to renew France be created.

The speaker exposed the sharp exacerbation of anticommunism in the country, stressing that it is not limited to just the falsification of documents published by the Communists. Anticommunism is directed toward creating a veritable reflex suspicion toward the Communists.

The PCF secretary general pointed to the Socialist Party's responsibility for the strengthening of right-wing forces' positions that is occurring in the country. In 1981, he pointed out, victory belonged to the will, expressed by millions of French people, to change their situation and the situation in the country. The government's policy has caused disappointment. It is the course of the Socialist Party that is creating conditions for the defeat of left-wing forces in 1986.

G. Marchais stressed the importance of the tasks facing the PCF under these circumstances, tasks demanding each Communist's participation in the battle. First, he said, we must help expand the working people's struggle. Second, we must continue the efforts to disseminate our ideas. Third, we must create conditions for successfully celebrating the L'HUMANITE festival, which will be held in September. The implementation of these tasks will promote success in the main battle to consolidate the party ranks.

Following a discussion, the Central Committee members approved G. Marchais' report and adopted a decision to conduct a discussion on it among Communists. The plenum resolved that a PCF national conference be convened 12-13 October to formulate the proposals to be put by the PCF before the voters at the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

GREEK CP LEADER CRITICIZES PAPANDREOU PROGRAM

PM280810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "In the Greek Parliament"]

[Text] Athens, 25 Jun -- The Parliament passed yesterday by a majority a vote of confidence in the new government formed by A. Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, following his party's victory at the 2 June elections. The final outcome of the vote on the government program, which ended at about midnight yesterday, was 161 deputies "for" and 138 "against."

Winding up the parliamentary debate, Prime Minister A. Papandreou confirmed that in 1988, when the 5-year Greek-American agreement runs out, the government will raise the question of eliminating U.S. military bases on the country's territory. He also gave assurances that U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Greece will be pulled out. A. Papandreou again advocated the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Speaking during the debate, Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos noted that Greece places the defense of its national interests above its obligations to the NATO military bloc. He termed unfair the U.S. Administration's call to its citizens and airlines not to use Athens airport on the pretext of lack of adequate security measures there. "We are striving to improve relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect, but do not intend to accept one-sided relations at the expense of our interests and sovereignty as a whole," the minister stressed.

Speaking during the discussion of the government program, K. Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party [KKE] Central Committee, noted that essentially it reflects a policy of overcoming the crisis at the working people's expense. It is the KKE's belief that the stance on the question of the removal of nuclear weapons and U.S. bases from Greece has been formulated with insufficient clarity. On the whole, K. Florakis said, the program that has been submitted cannot provide a solution to the most acute problems facing the people and the country.

U.S. SAID TO SEEK NEW PRIVILEGES IN TURKEY

PM011409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "United States, Turkey: Demanding Privileges"]

[Text] Ankara, 27 Jun -- The United States is seeking to involve Turkey even more in its militarist preparations in the region.

According to the newspaper GUNES, the Pentagon's envoys, attending the joint session of the Turkish-American group for defense questions here, have demanded additional privileges for the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet calling in Turkish ports and also their partners' consent to the siting of new intelligence equipment -- radar installations and tracking stations -- in eastern Turkey.

BELGIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF271412 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] A group of Belgian Communist Party activists has arrived in Tashkent. [Name indistinct] (?Van Born), member of the Belgian Communist Party, is heading the group. On 26 June, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee received the visiting activists.

In accordance with the program of their stay in Uzbekistan, the guests will visit the republic's historic Samarkand City.

NATO CONSULTATIVE GROUP SESSION REPORTED

PM011157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Antonov: "NATO: From Old Positions"]

[Text] Brussels -- A routine session of the NATO Special Consultative Group has been held at the NATO headquarters in Evere.

It is clear from the communique issued here that it was devoted to a discussion of problems of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. Foreign journalists tried to extract from the session's organizers a specific explanation of the positions of the NATO allies on this problem in connection with the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments under way in Geneva. However, they were yet again presented with the unfounded thesis that the USSR is continuing to buildup its military potential and is not interested in achieving mutually acceptable results.

As J. Dobbins, deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, has stated, the representatives of the NATO countries belonging to the Special Consultative Group reaffirmed the need to continue the planned deployment of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Special Consultative Group session held in Evre once again graphically revealed the true tasks that the United States and NATO are setting it, the aim of which is to mislead world public opinion as to the West's true aims in the arms control sphere and at the same time justify the Atlanticists' loyalty to the course of building up military preparations in Western Europe -- a course dangerous to the fate of peace.

EEC COUNCIL MEETING IN MILAN DISCUSSED

CEMA Talks To Begin

LD302034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] The Eureka project which has been mentioned is a sort of French alternative to the "star wars" program. Paris is proposing that Western Europe unite its efforts in the main leading directions of scientific-technical progress in order to prevent a brain drain to the United States and the widening of the technological gap between Western Europe and the United States. In the end, the FRG agreed to take part in Eureka, but not at the expense of participation in the "star wars" program. The projects are not viewed as mutually exclusive but as complementary. This was also the approach to them in general in Milan.

Great Britain reacted in a very cool way to these radical schemes concerning changes of the Common Market. Britons consider that it would now be unrealistic to force political integration, and in London's view, it is expedient to concentrate efforts toward completing by the end of the 1990's the elimination of all trade and other barriers that are hampering economic integration. Denmark and Greece also hold roughly the same positions against a revision of the Treaty of Rome of 1957. In general, the session in Milan showed that the heads of states and governments of the Common Market have to meet again more than once in order to come to a common point of view, if they are able to do so at all.

It must be noted that particular attention was devoted in Milan to the establishment of official relations between the EEC and CEMA. We all, comrades, have followed the work of the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw. The session showed once again that CEMA is one of the largest economic organizations, one of the largest economic figures, with increasing potential and with good prospects. Naturally CEMA is interested in establishing stable and constructive relations with the Common Market. This would also have great significance, both economic and, of course, political. There have already been contacts between it and the European Community, from 1975 to 1980. However, these contacts did not lead to positive results at the time. And so CEMA, demonstrating, so to speak, consistency in its policy, has again proposed to the Common Market a return to this question and a start on elaborating, so to speak, mutual relations. The heads of state and government gathered in Milan agreed with this in principle and adopted a decision to begin talks with CEMA.

Bovin on Session's Results

LD302018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Yesterday a routine session of the European Community council at the level of heads of state and government ended in Milan.

These sessions have become a habitual feature of the West European political landscape and the reaction to them has become habitual too: A routine session means a routine crisis of the Common Market. They came, they spoke, they did not agree, they went away. I repeat, this is the habitual reaction that is repeated every year. Western journalists, you might say, compete with each other in thinking up snappy descriptions to reflect this or that critical turning point in the European idea. For example: "the Europe of the empty chair", "the Europe of the slammed door", "the Europe of the stopped clock", "the Europe of ultimatums", "the Europe of the last chance", "the Europe of the floating currencies", "the dying Europe", "the surrealist Europe". Here are a few more expressions, for example, from the Parisian paper MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE: "Europe has gone mad. It is dying and it is time to get ready for the funeral."

This is how they write and how they speak. The term Europessimism has appeared, along with Eurobattles and Euroweapons. But if we stopped our account with these definitions, on these ideas, if we put a full stop here, we would be making a mistake. Scientific methodology demands that we discuss the subject on a large scale and in an all-around way; it demands that we should expose the deep socioeconomic and class bases of this or that event or process. So let us think about and examine these endless discussions about integration in Western Europe from that point of view.

It is not by chance that integration, the formation and expansion of the Common Market, goes in a zigzag. It is the answer, the capitalist answer, the answer of monopolies, to the objective demands of the time. In the first place, the internationalization of production and of productive forces is one of the leading laws of our age, and the formation of Little Europe is precisely a manifestation of that law.

In the second place, the ruling circles of Western Europe see integration, the consolidation of their efforts, as an important means for strengthening capitalism, for defending their interests against pressure from the working class.

In the third place, the West European bourgeoisie is one of the three centers of world imperialism and for that reason sees this integration process as a means of strengthening its positions in relation to the two other centers, Japan and the United States. So in spite of all these quarrels and contradictions, in spite of the regular crises, integration in economics, and indeed in politics, will of course continue.

I am giving these general thoughts, general opinions, so that we can approach the Milan meeting not as an isolated event, but as a link in some regular chain of events. The agenda of the Milan meeting contained many important questions, but the main question was the further consolidation and the further strengthening of the European Community, how to turn it into a firm political and military grouping. As they say, the European Council is in essence the united states of Europe. France is the one first and foremost to be working actively in that direction. Arguing the French position, Mitterrand, the French president said: "If Europe lacks a political reality, in other words integrated political institutions that actually function, the economic reality will begin to fall apart. And he went on: The real question is the question of Europe's independence. Either we create an effective political and military union, or voluntary interdependence with the states will turn, as has perhaps already happened in some cases -- the president remarked cautiously -- into the dependence of Western Europe on the United States, to which France is resolutely opposed. Italy adopts a similar position at the moment. Rome believes it would be expedient to expand integration to foreign policy. The Italians have come out against the principle of consensus, against the principle of unanimity in the adoption of decisions, and in favor of the Common Market adopting decisions by a simple majority of votes as a rule. So, you see, that is a pretty radical and far-reaching idea.

So far these ideas are still on paper and that could have been foreseen. In particular it is hard to imagine any sort of serious progress in the integration of a future Europe, in the development of the Common Market unless its political, so to say, and military and strategic coloring is not strengthened, without the effective cooperation of Paris, Bonn, and London. But it is precisely here that serious difficulties arise. In particular, let us take, for example, Bonn and Paris: France and the FRG have reacted differently to Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, the "star wars" program. If France has reacted extremely skeptically to it, the FRG has reacted almost with enthusiasm. Jacques Delors, the chairman of the Commission of the European Community, who is French, directly accused the FRG of retreating from joint positions to the benefit of the Americans. It is true that at the moment Paris and Bonn are trying somehow to paper over this crack. On the eve of Milan, on the threshold of Milan the two capitals put forward a joint draft treaty on the European Council, but it will be rather difficult really to return to full mutual understanding.

Levin Commentary

LD012132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Officials from the 10 EC countries are giving highly contradictory appraisals of the meeting of heads of state and government held in Milan. Some, such as Kohl, the FRG chancellor, speak of its great success. Others, among them one should mention above all Thatcher, the British prime minister, consider the 2-day session a vacuous waste of time.

Here is a Radio Moscow commentary with Viktor Levin:

It is a long time since a Common Market summit was preceded by such optimistic forecasts as were heard this time. For the first time in a long time, said Delors, the chairman of the European Community Commission, heads of state and government would not have to debate contentious issues. They would be able to draft their course for the future. The hard facts show that it is essential to think about the future. The West European Ten, which next year, 1986, after the entry of Spain and Portugal, will become a dozen, are losing the trading competition struggle with the United States and Japan. The technological lag is making itself felt more and more and within the Common Market serious economic ills are creating additional difficulties.

The Milan meeting, however, showed that there are no real proposals in the air to correspond to the interests of the Community as a whole. Instead of these, ambitious plans, characterized by the Italian REPUBBLICA as false illusions and abstract documents, are being advanced.

This refers first and foremost to the joint French-FRG proposal to set up a political European union, which in future is to become a supranational organ, in which, above all, the foreign policy of the Common Market member-countries will be coordinated. Such coordination, as envisaged in Bonn and Paris, however, will impinge upon national sovereignty, and against this Great Britain, Denmark, and Greece firmly protested.

Objections just as sharp, if not even more so, were elicited by the proposal to renounce the adoption of decisions on the principle of unanimity and change over the simple majority. This means that those who disagree with the view of the strongest will simply get their arms twisted. It is significant that it is not only the small countries, but also Britain that fears this.

In fact, the only decision adopted in Milan concerns the convocation of an intergovernmental conference at the foreign minister level to prepare a draft reform. Even this agreement is hedged with so many stipulation that even the mandate for the planned conference will undoubtedly become the subject of heated dispute.

Most important, however, is the fact that not one of the problems of real gravity for the Common Market, concerning competition with the United States and Japan, was even discussed in Milan. The mixture of incredible camouflage and diplomatic maneuvering, which is how the Paris paper LE MONDE described it, that which was offered to the participants in the conference was designed to conceal the fact that the EEC has no answer to the fundamental questions.

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY MALAGASY PRESIDENT

PM261603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 25 Jun -- Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has received a Soviet Government delegation headed by T.B. Guzhenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of the maritime fleet, which has come here to take part in celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of Madagascar's independence and the 10th anniversary of the Malagasy revolution. During the talk which took place, the head of the Malagasy state expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of cooperation between the USSR and Madagascar. He expressed thanks for the telegram of congratulations sent to him by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS FOR MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT

PM281149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

We cordially congratulate you, Comrade President, and the friendly Malagasy people on an important holiday -- the 25th anniversary of Madagascar's independence and 10th anniversary of the Madagascar revolution.

The Soviet Union welcomes the successes your country has achieved in its 25 years of independent development and supports the Malagasy people's tireless struggle to create a new society based on the principles of social justice and equality for all working people. The progressive transformations which were initiated by the Madagascar revolution 10 years ago opened up a new chapter in your country's history. During this period the Malagasy people, in accordance with the social choice they made, have achieved outstanding successes in the further strengthening of national independence, in the restructuring of socioeconomic life, and in the development of education and culture.

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar is making an important contribution to the struggle for peace, against the reactionary policy of imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for the establishment of a new international economic order. As a result of this the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has deservedly acquired prestige in the world arena and in the Nonaligned Movement.

In celebrating with the Malagasy people these significant dates in their history, we would like to reaffirm the constancy of the Soviet Union's line of comprehensive development of equal and mutually advantageous Soviet-Malagasy cooperation and strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Malagasy peoples.

We wish you, Comrade President, the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and the friendly Malagasy people new successes in developing the country on the path of socialist orientation and strengthening of national independence and the cause of peace and progress.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

GROMYKO NEW PRESIDENT, SHEVARDNADZE FOREIGN MINISTER

Supreme Soviet Convenes

LD020823 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0725 GMT 2 Jul 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocational opened today in Moscow in the Grand Kremlin Palace, in a joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The deputies and guests greeted Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov with stormy and prolonged applause.

The session was opened by Deputy Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. The deputies unanimously confirmed the agenda of the system and the order of its work. The items on the session's agenda are: the election of a chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; changes in the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; on observation of the requirements of legislation on protecting nature and the rational utilization of natural resources; a report by the USSR Procurator-General on the activities of the procuracy of the USSR in fulfilling the requirements of Soviet law on strengthening law and order, and protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens; and the confirmation of decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session is continuing its work.

Gromyko Elected President

LD020621 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Gromyko was elected president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet today.

Gorbachev's Nomination Speech

LD020919 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Deputy Mikhail Gorbachev at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which opened in the Kremlin today:

Comrades deputies, we are to elect the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The plenum of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the issue yesterday.

As you know, starting from 1977, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee simultaneously held the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. One should say that it was justified in the conditions of that time to combine in one person the highest posts in the party and the state. The past period saw an invigoration of legislative and other activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, an improvement in the work of soviets at local level and an intensification of control over administrative bodies.

At the same time the Central Committee took into account that the solution of the new tasks that are now emerging calls for amendments both in the content and in the forms and methods of party and state activity, in the placing of cadres both in the centre and at local level.

The country is living through a responsible period. We are setting forth a strategic course for the immediate and distant future, and drafting a new edition of the party programme to be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. We are facing a whole complex of major tasks. You know them. These are transition to the tracks of intensive development of the economy, restructuring of production, introduction of effective forms of management, organization and stimulation of labour, further improvement of the well-being of the Soviet people and consolidation of the country's defense capability.

At present, when we see better our prospects, it is organizational work invigoration of the activity of all links of the Soviet political system and mobilization of the masses for the solution of the set tasks which are moving to the foreground. All this implies a further consolidation of the party's leading role in society, and demands greater intensity in the work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Political Bureau.

Under these concrete conditions and with due account taken of the tasks of the present stage, the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee found it advisable that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee should concentrate to the maximum on organising the work of party central organs and pooling the efforts of all party, state and public organisations for a successful implementation of the charted course.

In this connection the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the party group of the Supreme Soviet instructed me to submit for your consideration a proposal, supported by the council of elders of the two chambers, for electing Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Andrey Andreyevich's name is widely known both in our country and abroad. An eminent politician, one of the oldest party members, he is making a considerable contribution to formulating and implementing our home and foreign policies. His deep knowledge and multifarious experience are combined with principledness and consistency in pursuing the line worked out by us. The party and people highly appreciate his services in implementing the foreign policy of the Soviet state. I think we have every ground to believe that Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko will fulfil with credit the functions involved in directing the work of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

As was pointed out by the July plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the party will continue to pursue the line of intensifying the activity of the Supreme Soviet, of enhancing the role of the soviets and increasing their responsibility for the state of affairs in every region, every city and village. They should organically combine the functions of decision-making of state importance, organising the execution of these decisions and monitoring on [as received] their implementation.

We stress again and again that the soviets at all levels are called upon to use much fuller and more consistently the rights they have. They should hold in their field of vision all spheres of public life. Special attention should be given to meeting the diverse needs and requirements of the working people. It is necessary that the soviets do even more to fulfil the food programme, to resolve the task of improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population of every republic, territory and region by mobilizing local potentials and reserves.

It is important that the soviets become fully involved in the organization of the production of consumer goods by all industrial enterprises irrespective of the department to which they belong. The soviets are to apply even greater effort in the centre and at local levels to resolve social problems, to meet the population's cultural requirements and to educate working people.

We should use better the constitutional powers and extensive practical potentialities of the USSR Supreme Soviet for considering cardinal issues of the country's life, for controlling administrative bodies. Many tasks are to be resolved by the Supreme Soviet in the field of perfecting legislation. Firm legality is an integral part of socialist democracy, of the strict observance of the principle of social justice. Our public life today, as never before, is characterized by the political activity of Soviet people who advance numerous proposals on matters of politics, economics and other spheres of the life of society, who sharply react to any shortcomings. This is precisely a manifestation of genuine democracy, the embodiment of what we describe as socialist self-government of the people.

So, very much is still to be done in the field of improving the work of the soviets and strengthening legality. The role of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, its president should be weighty and active in this respect. Taking all this into account, comrades deputies, I submit for your consideration the following draft resolution:

"The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves: To elect Deputy Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

It is also proposed that the resolution relieving Andrey Gromyko of the duties of first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR be adopted.

Gromyko's Acceptance Speech

LD021027 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Follows the full text of the statement made by Deputy Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which opened in the Kremlin today:

Comrades deputies, first of all I should like to express sincere gratitude to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, for the kind words said about me when making the proposal to elect me president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It is not for me to judge whether I deserve such words or not.

I am deeply moved by the decision just taken on this proposal. It is an indication of the great trust placed in me by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Our country is faced with great tasks in the sphere of economic and social development and in raising the welfare of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union is playing a great role in international affairs, in the struggle for removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace.

Concrete tasks relating both to internal affairs and foreign policy were outlined sufficiently fully and forcefully in the decisions of the recent plenary meetings of the Central Committee of our party. It is the duty of every Communist who has the confidence of the party and the people, to contribute to implementating these decisions and thus justify the trust placed in him. In my new position I shall make every effort to discharge with credit my duty to the party, to the country, to the people. I am saying this from this high rostrum as a Communist and as a citizen.

Shevardnadze New Foreign Minister

LD020714 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Eduard Shevardnadze has been appointed foreign affairs minister of the USSR. The decision to this effect was adopted today at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet currently under way in the Kremlin. The proposal to appoint Eduard Shevardnadze foreign minister of the USSR was made by the head of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Tikhonov.

Tikhonov's Nomination Speech

LD021035 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech made by Deputy Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which opened in the Kremlin today:

On instruction of the CPSU Central Committee I submit a proposal for appointing Deputy Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, born in 1928, has been a member of the CPSU since 1948. He has great experience of work in party and state positions. From 1972 he is first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. E.A. Shevardnadze has been in the CPSU Central Committee for almost ten years and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee since 1978. At yesterday's plenary meeting of the Central Committee he was elected full member of the Politbureau of the party's Central Committee. E.A. Shevardnadze holds the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, conferred on him in recognition of his great services to the homeland. His multifarious experience of work in party and state posts, his dedication to the party's cause, persistence and initiative in pursuing the CPSU's policy, his great erudition and culture -- all this gives ground to believe that Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze will successfully cope with the responsible duties of the foreign minister of the USSR.

Gorbachev Elected to Presidium

LD020642 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has been elected member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was elected unanimously at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which opened in the Kremlin today.

Ligachev's Nomination Speech

LD021009 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech made by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Deputy Yegor Ligachev at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, that opened in the Kremlin today:

On instruction of the CPSU Central Committee I submit to you for consideration a proposal, supported by the party group of the Supreme Soviet and the councils of elders of the chambers, to elect the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

As is known, in the past general secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee were elected members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This practice is justified. It is determined by the guiding role of the CPSU in the political system of Soviet society, a role given the force of law in the Constitution of the USSR. This act, no doubt, will be an expression of the will of the entire Soviet people which unanimously supports the party's course of accelerating the country's economic and social development.

Permit me to table the following draft decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: "The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decrees to elect Deputy Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR".

The decision to elect Deputy M.S. Gorbachev member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was adopted unanimously.

Orlov, Vagris Deputy Chairmen

LD020905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Jul 85

[From the "Time, Events, and People" program; report on USSR Supreme Soviet session proceedings]

[Text] The floor was given to Deputy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. On behalf of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, representing the Russian Federation he proposed that Deputy Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, be elected deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, representing the Russian Federation.

Deputy Pugo, on behalf of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet representing the Latvian SSR and on behalf of the republic's party and administrative bodies, proposed that Deputy Vagris, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, be elected deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session unanimously elected deputies Orlov and Vagris deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In connection with the election of Comrade Yeltsin to the post of secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the session released him from the duties of a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to Deputy Tikhonov, member of the Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee he proposed that Deputy Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, be appointed USSR minister of foreign affairs. The session unanimously appointed Deputy Shevardnadze USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Subsequently, the deputies began examining the next question on the day's agenda. Deputy Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the observance of the requirements of the laws on nature protection and rational utilization of natural resources.

TASS GIVES BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SHEVARDNADZE

LD011141 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Follows the biography of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Eduard Shevardnadze:

Eduard Shevardnadze, a Georgian, was born in 1928. He became a member of the CPSU in 1948. Eduard Shevardnadze graduated from the party school at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Kutaisi State Pedagogical Institute.

He began his working life as a Young Communist League (Komsomol) functionary. From 1946 to 1953 he was an instructor and then department head at a district committee, an instructor of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Georgia, secretary and second secretary of the Kutaisi Regional Komsomol Committee.

In 1953 he became an instructor of the Kutaisi City Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Then he again returned to Komsomol work -- first secretary of the city committee, second secretary and starting with 1957 first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Georgia.

Starting with 1961 he was elected first secretary of the Mtskheta District Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Pervomayskiy District Party Committee in Tbilisi. In 1964 he was appointed first deputy minister and in 1965 minister of internal affairs of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In 1972 he was elected first secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Since 1972 Eduard Shevardnadze is first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Eduard Shevardnadze became a member of the CPSU Central Committee in 1976 and an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee in 1978. He is a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (9th-11th Convocations) and the Georgian SSR. He is a Hero of Socialist Labour.

FORMER FRIEND ON GORBACHEV THINKING, PERSONALITY

PM271407 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 26 Jun 85 p 7

[Interview with former Communist Party of Czechoslovakia leader Zdenek Mlynar by Gianni Corbi in Vienna: "When I Was a Student With Gorbachev"; date not given]

[Excerpt] Vienna -- On his recent visit to Moscow Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi told Gorbachev that he had read a most interesting L'UNITA 9 April article about him written by an old friend of his, Zdenek Mlynar from Prague. "Oh, Zdenek?" Gorbachev replied, hastening to ask whether the article dealt kindly with him. "Very much so," Craxi answered, prompting the following amused comment: "A 'Prague Spring' intellectual issuing a very positive verdict on me could cause some tongues to wag...."

Since his L'UNITA article, Mlynar, who has lived since 1977 in Vienna, where he teaches international politics, has declined to grant any interviews on the subject. He made an exception in our case -- only on condition, however, that the conversation did not broach excessively personal aspects.

[Corbi] You used to know the present CPSU general secretary. In your opinion, are his first political acts consistent with his personality?

[Mlynar] I really would say so. His actions are perfectly consistent with the ideas he held during the years of his political training. Gorbachev is a sincere reformer -- at least in the meaning of the term accepted in Russia. He is convinced (as are most of the people who voted for him) that the lengthy stagnation imposed during the 20-year Brezhnev era could pose a lethal threat to the Soviet system. But Gorbachev also knows that this opinion is only now becoming that of the majority, within the leadership and middle cadres of the CPSU. So this is the right time to launch a major political and ideological campaign designed to spread reformist ideas and above all to make them official.

[Corbi] You argue that in the Soviet Union "substantial reforms have become a necessity." But this was being said back in Khrushchev's time; then Khrushchev was toppled and the "substantial" reforms were shelved. Why should things be any different under Gorbachev?

[Mlynar] Your initial premise is mistaken. It is not true that Khrushchev was not a major reformer. It is enough to consider his anti-Stalinist action which led to the end of mass terror. If Khrushchev was prevented from reforming the economy, this was due to the fact that those reforms were, on the one hand, hastily and clumsily prepared, and, on the other, considered premature and not urgent. Now Gorbachev is in exactly the same situation as Khrushchev found himself in the late fifties: He is obliged to carry out a radical economic reform, just as Khrushchev was obliged to put an end to the era of planned terror.

[Corbi] You argue that Gorbachev and his friends are the first post-Stalinist leaders. What does that mean? How will they try to assert themselves?

[Mlynar] All I meant was that Gorbachev and his friends have seen the failure of many over-ambitious attempts at reform. They have had time to develop their own reformist view of the system. And they have two very important trump cards. First, the time factor. Second, the advantage of dealing with a largely rejuvenated Politburo.

Unlike Krushchev and Brezhnev, who had to cope with powerful and non-acquiescent rivals, Gorbachev, however, will have things much easier. There are only three survivors among Brezhnev's close friends within the Politburo, and soon -- at the next CPSU congress -- more elderly leaders will be pensioned off.

[Corbi] But are you so sure that Gorbachev's Politburo colleagues agree with him?

[Mlynar] Let us remember that Gorbachev's candidacy was carefully prepared and planned starting back under Andropov. The men with reformist leanings promoted by Andropov have recently been joined by other leaders coopted onto the Politburo by Gorbachev. Furthermore, let us consider the fact that at present the struggle within the leadership group is aimed not so much at enabling a single individual to emerge as at imposing a particular policy line. The novelty is that this process is taking place within a genuine collegial leadership.

[Corbi] Which groups will support Gorbachev?

[Mlynar] The conflict, I repeat, will center on the quality and extent of the reforms. The protagonists are well known. Simplifying a great deal, we find the officials of the Nomenklatura, the scientists, the leaders of the major research institutes, the academicians, and so forth. But one must beware of the cliches so widespread in the West: the progressive economists, the conservative party, the centralistic and anti-reformist military. This cliché could now prove more mistaken than ever. The military, for instance, is conservative, but also very anxious for structural reforms and for the modernization of the technological apparatus. The same applies to the CPSU, if for no other reason than its instinct of pure self-preservation.

[Corbi] You state repeatedly that for Gorbachev "the truth is always concrete." How is this assertion to be understood?

[Mlynar] When he was a student, during our walks and long discussions at the university, Gorbachev often used to repeat to me that statement by Hegel. And he explained to me why we should prefer the comparison of various hypotheses and concrete analysis of the facts to assertions of a general nature, that is, propaganda.

[Corbi] But people change. Could your friend Gorbachev not have changed too in the meantime?

[Mlynar] I have known many top-rank politicians and have reached the conclusion that after a certain point their characters no longer change. There are those who want to reach power at all costs, and anything can be expected for them. Then there are those who, from their earliest adulthood, strive to impart positive substance to their actions. Some of them have failed but others, as in Gorbachev's case, have a good chance of attaining their objectives.

[Corbi] Do you believe that Gorbachev will regard Eurocommunism more sympathetically than his predecessors did?

[Mlynar] Yes. Gorbachev feels strong enough to revise a policy that he does not consider correct. I am convinced that he will strive to make a critical analysis not only of the Eurocommunist phenomenon but also of all the forms in which the beleaguered communist world manifests itself.

SHCHERBITSKIY VIEWS PARTY'S CULTURAL ROLE

PM281511 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 8 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "Most Important Part of All-Party Cause"]

[Text] Our party and the entire Soviet people are preparing for an outstanding historical event: the 27th CPSU Congress. The Communists and working people of the Ukraine, warmly approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, are working persistently on the fulfillment of the large-scale and complex tasks facing the republic.

The republican party organization and people of the Ukraine are very well aware of their responsibility for the destiny of the plans of the 5-year plan. After all, the Ukrainian SSR accounts for a substantial proportion of the all-union division of labor: nearly half the extraction of iron ore and over one-fourth of the coal, over one-third of the production of steel, rolled ferrous metals, and steel pipes, and about one-fourth of agricultural output and a considerable quantity of consumer goods.

Soviet Ukraine's scientific and cultural potential is also notable in the country. With the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry, the republic's intelligentsia is seeking to do everything to ensure that our great Soviet motherland is stronger, richer, and more beautiful.

As V.I. Lenin taught, concern for literature, art and the all-around development of spiritual culture are a very important component of the all-party cause. Life has fully confirmed the correctness of Lenin's words to the effect that "...nowhere are the people's masses so interested in real culture as they are in our country; nowhere are the questions of this culture raised in such depth and so consistently as in our country."

During the years of Soviet power the Ukrainian people's creative potential has increased immeasurably in the family of the fraternal peoples and the artistic range of their culture has expanded. The republic now has a very rich treasury of cultural values of world importance. About 1 million books are stored in library stocks alone. Over 70,000 monuments of history and culture are protected by the state. The Ukraine's stock of folk music contains about 200,000 songs and ballads. There are 89 theaters, 25 philharmonic orchestras, 26,000 centers of culture and clubs, about 30,000 movie projectors, and 174 state museums operating in the republic.

The production of spiritual output is proceeding no less rapidly than production in the material sphere. Now in 1 year Ukrainian publishing houses produce over 1,100 fiction titles and movie studios shoot over 50 full-length movies and more than 500 shorts. Radio, television, and the press have become mighty propagators of culture.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of our great victory a festival of amateur folk creation was successfully held throughout the republic, a republican art exhibition showing about 3,000 works was opened, and the "Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" memorial complex received its 6 millionth visitor (in the 3 years it has been operating). Another three imposing monuments appeared in those preholiday days. They are monuments to the heroes of the fighting at the Bukrin bridgehead, the Eltingen landing in Kerch, and the memorial of eternal glory in Rovno.

Everything done in the republic over the years of Soviet power to activate the artistic and cultural education process is convincing confirmation of the triumph of the CPSU's

Leninist nationalities policy. Lenin guidelines for the party-mindedness, ideological commitment, and popular spirit of literature and art are the very basis of the flowering of Soviet Ukrainian culture, socialist in content, national in form, and internationalist in spirit and orientation.

Of course, the number of cultural establishments and the quantity of books published, shows and movies staged, and monuments and paintings created are a very important indicator of cultural development. But even more important are the qualitative changes taking place in the artistic process, in the work of cultural institutions and people's entire spiritual life.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum lent powerful impetus to these changes. First, the cadres composition of cultural and enlightenment workers was substantially consolidated. For instance, in many of the republic's oblasts over 80 percent of workers of this category already have specialized education. The training of creative cadres and cultural and enlightenment workers is being improved in higher and secondary educational establishments. The republic's long-term targeted "cadres" program is being implemented in the cultural sphere. The USSR Ministry of Culture has in particular approved the practice of work with cultural institution cadres in Ternopol Oblast.

Second, steps have been taken to further improve the organization of the work of the cultural organs and creative unions. The idea of creating cultural and sports complexes has been actively taken up in all the republic's oblasts. Complexes of this kind are already operating in over half of the Ukraine's rayon centers.

Third, more attention is now being paid to the consolidation of the base of the creative and cultural and enlightenment institutions. Many important cultural establishments have been commissioned recently. They include the Kiev Institute of Culture complex, a theater in Khmelnytskyi, an oblast museum in Cherkassy, and the modernization of the Lvov theater of opera and ballet. Buildings for the Kharkov theater of opera and ballet, the Uzhgorod and Kirovograd dramatic theaters, and the republic arts collectives center are now under construction. The Kiev theater of opera and ballet is being modernized. A broad program of sociocultural construction in rural areas has been outlined and is being consistently implemented.

The republic's party organizations pay the closest attention to the expansion and consolidation of creative contacts with the fraternal republics' masters of arts. Deep and strong links with the culture of the great Russian people are of exceptional importance for the development of Ukrainian culture. The 10-day festivals, weeks, and days of literature and art of the union republics which become vivid festivals of the friendship of our country's peoples are good in promoting the rapprochement of Ukrainian literature and art with the other national artistic cultures and the further internationalization of spiritual life. Daily work has also become more vigorous: translations and publications of works, joint staging of shows, the creation of movies, the preparation and publication of thematic books, exchange issues of journals, the organization of tours, and the holding of joint creative and scholarly conferences.

All this naturally produces tangible results. In virtually all spheres of artistic creation interesting new works have appeared. The galaxy of talented young masters of literature and art has grown. Figures of Ukrainian Soviet culture worthily represent the republic in our country and abroad. Their ties with the labor collectives have become closer and their military patronage work has been activated.

While assessing what has been done at its worth, we should note that not all our creative organizations and organs of culture are yet really feeling the pulse of the times of restructuring the style and methods of their work.

Now that our people have fittingly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the great victory, we cannot fail to recall how the best works of literature and art were carefully created in that blazing time of war. For instance, is it not notable that A. Korneychuk's play "The Front" was published in PRAVDA and later published as a separate book and distributed in the formations and units of the active army on instructions from the Supreme High Command Headquarters? We view "The Front" even now with deep interest and an understanding of the play's acute topicality. Even now it is works of just this kind that are needed -- works which actively invade life and call for a quest, militant, assertive works.

How should party work with the artistic intelligentsia be built so that it influences the creative process more effectively? What experience do the republic's party organizations have in this matter? Obviously, the prime task of the party committees is to skillfully coordinate the activity of all detachments of the creative intelligentsia and organs and institutions of culture and to direct their efforts into the single channel of communist education.

We are seeking to ensure that the leadership of the artistic process is creative and democratic, is marked by a high level of competence and an understanding of the specific features of the artist's work, is aimed at support all that is truly talented and spiritually significant and at combatting everything which contradicts the norms of the life of Soviet society.

Paramount attention is being paid to galvanizing the activity of the creative unions and societies and their party organizations and to creating a healthy businesslike atmosphere among the artistic intelligentsia.

In the Ukrainian creative unions the party stratum is now 60 percent while among journalists and writers it is considerably higher. We believe that to be natural. It is the primary party organization and the communists which act as the bearers of the party's policy and play a leading role in implementing specific topical tasks in the field of cultural building.

Meetings and talks with cultural figures held regularly at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the party obkoms are of undoubted benefit. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members and oblast leaders as a rule take part in plenums of the boards of creative unions and societies.

After the meeting between the leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the republic's government and the representatives of the artistic intelligentsia (November 1981) a specific plan of measures was drafted and implemented, the corresponding instructions were issued to the republican ministries and departments, and the implementation of what had been planned was taken under control. The result of this work was summed up in December 1984 at a joint plenum of the boards of the Ukrainian SSR creative unions and societies. As a whole the results were gratifying and a really large amount has been done. At the same time we also had to frankly mention the protracted nature of some shortcomings. The joint plenum discussed forthcoming tasks of cultural building.

Recent party documents stress the need to resolve qualitatively new tasks facing the society of developed socialism. They naturally require the intensification of the purposeful formation of public awareness and public opinion. The masters of Soviet culture are the party's loyal helpmates in this process. As the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted, all that is best that has been created by Soviet literature and art has always been inseparable from the main affairs and concerns of the party and people.

A real artist (and history convincingly confirms this) is always ahead of his time. He has a particular reaction, keenness, and freshness in interpreting what is new and

progressive. With its rich experience and traditions, artistic thought in our country and in the republic is associated with the assertion of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the consciousness of millions of people. The closeness of figures of literature and art to real life with its problems and to working people's affairs and concerns and their clear understanding of the fact that our intelligentsia is a powerful stratum of the working people determine the artist's role in the world today and make him a morally authoritative force.

It is important to stress that in the absolute majority of cases cultural masters' treatment of material relating to modern life is a response to the party's call to mobilize the creative forces of society in improving developed socialism.

A graphic example of creative quest directed toward the future is to be found in producer V.N. Sperkach's documentary movies "Captains of Industry" about the authoritative leaders of the republic's industrial giants -- and "The Chairmen's Corps" -- about the renowned leaders of agricultural production. The movies were highly rated and awarded all-union movie festival prizes. This inspired the producer to continue his publicist theme. He is now working on the movie "Strategists of Science" which will complete his trilogy of movies about the Communists, about remarkable people of our time.

Yuriy Mushketik is working productively on the artistic representation of problems of the modern countryside. His novel "Stance" ("Pozitsiya") was awarded the Ukraine SSR State Prize Named for T.G. Shevchenko. Continuing and deepening the topic, the writer then produced the novel "The Boundary" ("Rubezh"), which makes us look anew at many aspects of modern life in the countryside.

New works on current affairs by V. Korotich, particularly "The Face of Hatred" ("Litso Nenavisti") and "In the First Person" ("Ot Pervogo Litsa"), have evoked a wide response among readers. They enable us to sense more acutely the complexity of the international situation, the ideological struggle, and Soviet people's responsibility for the fate of peace and socialism.

It is noteworthy that the new works by these writers, who were recently elected Ukraine SSR Supreme Soviet deputies, are the result of their active public work and profound understanding of the party's domestic and foreign policy. These examples are not exceptions. There is no doubt that many leading artists in addressing themselves to the lessons of recent history and questions of war and peace and exposing the bourgeois way of life and the ideology and policy of imperialism are guided by the same motives. New cycles of poetry by B. Oleynik and D. Pavlychko, the Crimea and Dnepropetrovsk Russian Drama Theaters' productions of "Save Doctor Reykh" ("Spasite Doktora Reycha") (based on the play by Yu. Bedzik), the film "The High Pass" ("Vysokiy Pereval"), directed by V. Denisenko and produced by the A.P. Dovzhenko Film Studio, and many other works convincingly reveal our system's inexhaustible vitality, its achievements, and its indisputable advantages and unmask those who by lies, slander, and threats of new military adventures try to stop social progress.

Unfortunately, we do still encounter works on contemporary topics which are sometimes unconvincing and lack artistic finish. Some writers are obviously not up to today's increased demands. The creative range of some cultural figures is considerably narrower than the actual scale of thinking of their contemporaries. If an artist remains a mere observer and fails to perfect his skill he naturally cannot expect public recognition. We should doubtless also mention here those people who are ready to jump at the slightest bidding on to any bandwagon. It is no secret that artistic progress is held up not only by its overt enemies but also by more artful and dissembling enemies -- namely, opportunists.

Party committees and creative unions must, of course, show more concern to ensure that every artist appreciates in his heart and mind the scale of the party's deeds and projects. Only a close link with the present ensures the right note of civic-mindedness, which clearly sounds only in vivid and ideologically mature works.

Among the most important forms and methods of party leadership in the cultural sphere I should particularly like to highlight work with the party aktiv, leading artists, and cadres in charge of artistic collectives. I have in mind the regular republic and oblast seminar-conferences, the practical seminars for the secretaries and aktivi of party organizations, and the meetings and conversations with figures in literature and the arts not only in party committee rooms but also in creative workshops, editorial offices, and rehearsal halls.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently studied the Nikolayev Party Obkom's work in running its creative organizations and cultural establishments. Analysis of the situation in that sphere enabled us to formulate recommendations for other republic party committees too, which, we hope, will help them in their practical work.

There is no doubt that the social (state) imperative is a productive form of work with cultural figures, although, to be frank, it is far from being effectively exploited everywhere. Outstanding works of Soviet and progressive world culture are generated by a "social imperative," by the response of an artist's spirit and talent to a problem of the time. If, however, an artist lacks clear ideas in consonance with the main tendencies of social development, we must help him. We must therefore strive to help these people and assist them to discover their creative potential.

The example of the vivid works of A. Fadeyev, K. Simonov, A. Dovzhenko, B. Polevoy, and V. Vasilevskaya, written in response to a direct social imperative, is instructive not only for writers but also for all party leaders today, whose predecessors knew how to motivate prominent artists to create topical works that the people need.

I think that we need to have a good knowledge of who is ready to do what and who is in tune with and involved in his time and to what extent in terms of his creative range. It is, of course, also important to offer artists moral, organizational, and, what is also essential, material support.

As practice shows, work in response to social imperatives, when properly organized, yields tangible results. The republic's artists, for example, have fruitfully worked on the construction of major rolling mills in Zhdanov, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, and a number of power stations on the Baykal-Amur Mainline. A number of notable stage works have been created in recent years to meet a state aim.

Artists responded with particular enthusiasm to the appeal to produce new works to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Films, books, and paintings were all created for the jubilee. The Ukraine SSR's State Opera and Ballet Theater Named for T.G. Shevchenko presented the premiere of A. Balash's opera "The Standard-Bearers" ("Znamenostsy") (from the novel by O. Gonchar) and the Dnepropetrovsk Opera put on the production "May Revived" ("Vozrozhdenyy May") by V. Gubarenko. And USSR People's Artist T.V. Levchuk is finishing a film on the results and lessons of World War II and the peoples' peace struggle.

On the whole, social imperatives or, in a broader sense, a social orientation toward studying the deep layers of modern life, are a sufficiently effective way of influencing the creative process and social activeness of artists.

Young creative people, of course, merit special attention. They represent our future, and we ought to treat them with respect. However, exactingness in our approach to them is an important component of this attitude. We have good resolutions on work with young creative people and a well-developed system of patronage for them. Sometimes, however, it seems that we protect young people too much and are condescending toward them, at times prolonging their creative infantilism almost until they are old and gray, rather than helping to plunge them into the very thick of life and assessing their work, without any allowances, by the highest yardstick.

Experience shows how important it is to be constantly concerned with enhancing in creative collectives the kind of moral and psychological climate which favors genuine talent and bars the way to banality and hackwork.

It is no secret that some young creative workers have a marked bent for formalist inquiry. And some older people rush to declare that this is all but the latest thing in artistic innovation. Certain young people try in this way to shield themselves from the difficulties of apprehending life and essentially to conceal their unpreparedness to understand the realities of the modern world. Our task is to ensure that young talents are carefully nurtured and that exacting work is carried out in a party-life manner with those in charge of nurturing the young creative generation.

I think that not only creative unions but also the Komsomol is required to be more active in searching out talented young people. Because that too is a problem. There are few people of Komsomol age, for example, in the republic's Union of Writers. Clearly a creative organization is not the same as a football team, where age is of decisive significance (although even in sport that is not always true). But I recall that Mayakovskiy, Sholokhov, Tychin, and Dovzhenko when quite young had already shown themselves to be great masters for all to see.

Talented people must, undoubtedly, be fostered, supported, and, if you wish, "cosseted," but it is also necessary to "stretch" them. When a talented individual is aware of being given attention and support, he works better. There are those who seek to live dull, drab lives according to a "keep off" principle or create an aura of mystery about them. But talent reveals itself in labor, in one's attitude to one's epoch, in one's questing. It is agreeable to help talent: a person may err, but once you see that he is engaged in a genuine quest, you cannot fail to advise him and believe in his success! People must be recognized and acknowledged by virtue of their labor -- that constitutes a correct and universal criterion in our society.

Literary and artistic criticism must, of course, do much more to elaborate correct criteria and create an atmosphere of openness in our creative life. Unfortunately, there are still quite a few complaints about criticism.

It is clear that life and our society are making growing demands upon artists. They shape and apply their world outlook in conditions of an extremely keen class struggle in the world arena and in conditions where outright psychological warfare has been imposed on us by imperialist circles. A clearly defined life stance and an intelligent attitude to the times and their problems are extremely important for every citizen in our country, particularly creative workers. I should like to emphasize "particularly," because an artistic work today becomes a very important instrument in the struggle to preserve and strengthen socialism and peace.

Creative unions' party organizations must pay particular attention to providing all creative workers with a training in theory and to instilling a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in them. After all, there is no concealing the fact that there are some cultural figures "with the erudite air of an expert" who hold forth meaningfully about fashionable philosophical trends but whose answers, when asked about what is happening in today's world, may turn out, at best, to be naive.

We are therefore seeking in every possible way to encourage creative unions' party committees to pay more attention to the provision of philosophical training for artists. For instance, methodological (philosophical) seminars, as a most effective element of ideological and political study in conjunction with vocational study, have given a good account of themselves in a number of party organizations of the cultural sphere. It was in these seminars that the ideas for a number of current political and counter-propaganda works were generated and refined. There is no doubt that it is also useful that writers, artists, composers, journalists, and workers in the theater and films belong to party obkom propaganda groups, take part in unified political-theme days, and address labor collectives.

Regular participation by the artistic intelligentsia in sociopolitical work is fruitful in every respect. It helps writers and workers in the arts to deepen their own knowledge and understanding of real life and gives them a large ideological, moral, and emotional boost in their quest for new discoveries and solutions in their professions. There is no doubt that we should lack many interesting works if our leading artists had not possessed a lot of experience of public work and had not participated in important events of domestic and international life. Moreover, the artist's emotionally charged, figurative language addressed directly to his audience has great educative effect, helps them to perceive reality more graphically and distinctly, and grasp more clearly the meaning and aims of the domestic policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state. Artistic and sociopolitical activity are two mighty wings raising the prestige and significance of Soviet culture.

On the whole, we are happy with matters in the cultural field, although there are still quite a few tasks remaining there. Obviously, we must be more demanding, calling a spade a spade, and talk to artists about their creative work, life, plans, and projects. And the creative workers themselves, as we know, do not always feel fully satisfied. This is clearly a quite normal and healthy sign among creative people, whose sights are constantly set on something higher. This is also a manifestation of an exacting and self-critical approach to problems on a professional level and to failings in organizational, creative, and educational work. Such dissatisfaction is all to the good.

A good and favorable creative atmosphere in cultural collectives and a common desire to do bigger and better things gives hope for new achievements. We are counting upon the fact that the period of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, a period of particular patriotic enthusiasm by the people and, together with them, the workers in literature and the arts, will be marked by just such achievements.

Party leadership of culture is carried out daily. And, like other work, it has its joys and its sorrows. Genuine satisfaction only comes when you see that cultural and artistic works -- the creative labor of writers and artists -- merge with the work of the republic and the country and become the irreplaceable spiritual property of the people.

CIA OIL FORECAST REFUTED, PROSPECTS VIEWED

LD292335 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] We follow with an English transcript of the interview granted to our reporter by Vladimir Gurevich, an economics observer of the NOVOSTI press agency on the subject of the Soviet oil industry:

[Unidentified reporter] There has been a great deal of speculation in the Western media about Soviet oil, and again there is talk in the West of an oil crisis in the USSR. References are also made to a previous CIA report about the Soviet oil industry. What can you say on that score?

[Gurevich] Well for a start let us recall what the CIA predictions were all about. At the end of the seventies the CIA issued a report according to which a dramatic decline in the production of oil and an energy crisis in the Soviet Union were inevitable. Claims to that effect were made regularly for about 3 years. Washington used them to justify the pressure it brought to bear on the Gulf nations and the growth of the United States military presence there. It claimed further that Moscow, starved of oil, will send tanks to take over the oil fields of Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. That of course was another absurd fabrication, as the world soon saw, but the United States used it in its own interests.

[Unidentified reporter] It seems that the CIA forecasts have since then been forgotten?

[Gurevich] Yes, indeed, after all there has been no sharp decline in the production of oil in this country nor has the Soviet Union become a net importer of oil, contrary to what the CIA asserted. This country remains one of the leading oil exporters.

[Unidentified reporter] But there were cuts in the production of oil in this country last year and in the beginning of this year. Now some Western authorities maintain that the CIA simply gave the wrong date for a Soviet oil crisis.

[Gurevich] There's no truth to these claims either. If that were so, and the CIR really gave the wrong date, oil production would have declined very soon by hundreds of millions of tons, but there are absolutely no signs of a decline on such a scale. The Soviet Union has no intention of becoming a net importer of oil, it is a net exporter. The CIA made a far more profound mistake. There is absolutely no grounds for believing that this country is likely to be hit by an energy crisis, nor will such a development become any more likely if the CIA forecasts are taken out from the archives again and repeated.

[Unidentified reporter] But there was a pretext for such forecasts after all?

[Gurevich] Well Western propaganda will take up any pretext to get its message across. Now there are certain problems, but they cannot be represented as a profound and prolonged crisis. Last year the Soviet oil industry produced 600 million tons of oil together with gas condensates.

[Unidentified reporter] In other words you dismiss claims that there is a long and profound decline in the production of oil in this country, but you can't say that the Soviet oil industry faces no problems?

[Gurevich] Right. There are indeed difficulties and quite considerable difficulties as far as the extraction of oil is concerned, but nobody is keeping them a secret. It would be enough to take one look at what's written in the Soviet press about them.

[Unidentified reporter] And what are these difficulties exactly?

[Gurevich] Well, one reason was a very harsh winter which was far too harsh even by this country's standards. Another reason is certain drawbacks in the mechanization of oil extraction and especially in the maintenance of oil wells. This goes, above all, for western Siberia, where more than half of Soviet oil is extracted. In the past oil gushed from wells there and now it has to be extracted mechanically. The transition to mechanized extraction is not something that can be done in a rush, and the oilfields that did not prepare for it in good time lagged behind.

[Unidentified reporter] To what degree has this been caused by natural, that is geological and climatic, problems on the one hand and to what degree is the error of judgment and timing to blame on the other?

[Gurevich] Well, needless to say, Siberia's climate is very harsh indeed, but there also were mistakes in organization and management and these mistakes are being corrected, but that does not mean at all that Siberia's resources have been depleted as some Western experts claim or that there is a profound crisis ahead.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you believe that Siberia will continue to be a major oil producer in future?

[Gurevich] Yes I do, and it has already dispelled a great many pessimistic forecasts by the West. For instance the FINANCIAL TIMES claimed some time ago that Siberia will never be able to produce even 20 million tons of oil a year. Now it produces oil, together with gas condensate, more than 300 million tons. Western Siberia will continue to be a major producer of fuel in the longer term. Under the energy program of the USSR, based on a realistic assessment of the region's potential, the production of oil will continue to grow in the period leading up to the turn of the century. There can be no question of any profound decline.

[Unidentified reporter] Will this country's resources be enough to sustain that growth?

[Gurevich] Yes we do have enough resources. The potential of western Siberia is far from having been exhausted. Large scale prospecting in eastern Siberia is just getting underway, large scale projects are underway on the Caspian coast and other promising regions. The Soviet Union also has the world's longest continental shelf and 75 percent of it is promising. As opposed to Britain, offshore deposits are developed in this country on a relatively small scale largely because most of them are situated in Arctic regions. But according to the minister of geology, the development of the shelf oil will be doubled in the second half of the eighties.

[Unidentified reporter] All this will require a lot of sophisticated machinery. According to some Western expoerts the Soviet Union is unable to make progress in this field without large scale imports of Western technology, is that really so?

[Gurevich] Well we do not deny that the West has made considerable progress in oil drilling technology. We do employ Western equipment but it does not play any decisive role; it accounts for a small percentage of what we actually use. The Soviet Union has become the world's leading oil producer and now gas, not because it has enjoyed the benefits of Western technology, far from it. Let us recall for instance the construction of the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The American embargo failed and President Reagan had to lift it because the project proceeded at an unprecedented pace.

I would not say that we are completely satisfied with our equipment, this is not so and a lot is yet to be done, but we can do that, and we have sophisticated technology at our disposal. Some of our technologies are better than Western ones.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you give some examples?

[Gurevich] Well, for example, Soviet geologists are now sinking what is going to be the world's deepest well. They have already beaten the American record by a big margin, they are using a turbo drill patented in no Western countries. Britain, for instance, has bought the licence for the Soviet drill (?driver engine). It was tested in the North Sea, in France and the Middle East as well as in the United States. According to the American journal OCEAN INDUSTRY that Soviet equipment marks a dramatic breakthrough in the speed of well drilling.

[Unidentified reporter] But you can't expect the problems encountered in oil extraction to diminish can you?

[Gurevich] Indeed, and nobody is expecting them to diminish. The extraction of every ton of oil now is three times more expensive than it was a decade ago. A further expansion of the extraction of oil does not therefore appear to be the most effective means of filling the growing demand. This country already extracts much more oil than any other nation and the main thing today is the rational use of this oil. We must admit that this sort of scale of oil extraction has somewhat corrupted oil consumers and users in this country. Now that the extraction of oil has become a much more expensive business, oil users will have to mend their ways. This country has a vast potential for rationalizing oil consumption without cutting back on our needs, that potential is equivalent to the development of major deposits of fossil fuel.

[Unidentified reporter] Would you say that the Soviet Union has [word indistinct] problems in good time, has the system of planning worked here?

[Gurevich] Well, I have already said there have been certain errors of judgment. We are not idealizing our system of planning or for that matter the system of management in general, but it is absolutely clear that planning it was what enabled us to do a great deal of very important preparatory work. I mean, among other things, the rapid growth of the Soviet gas industry. Now the Soviet Union accounts for more than a third of gas production in the world. It has built a giant network of pipelines and gas is being increasingly used instead of oil. Taking into account the size of our territory and our demands that was very difficult to accomplish, but we have succeeded here.

[Unidentified reporter] Perhaps laying the emphasis on gas is wrong. After all gas, just as oil, is a nonrenewable source of energy and, just as oil, it is extracted under harsh climatic condition.

[Gurevich] Well, there's a grain of truth in that but, according to a whole range of criteria, gas is likely to be more cost-effective than oil in the immediate future. According to the energy program the extraction of gas will continue to grow until the mid nineties. In general this country is now reorganizing its energy bases. In the longer term oil and gas will be complemented and later replaced by coal, nuclear power and alternative energy sources. But for the time being the conventional sources of energy will be enough. I am positive that there are no grounds whatever for believing renewed speculations about a Soviet energy crisis, just as the CIA forecasts, they boil down to a mere fabrication that is no closer to real life.

SOVIET NUCLEAR EXPLOSION REPORTED BY SWEDES

PA301220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Uppsala, Sweden, 30 Jun (AFP) -- A Soviet nuclear explosion was registered at 0039 GMT today by the Swedish observatory at the University of Uppsala.

The explosion, which measured 6.7 degrees on the Richter scale of 9, was registered in the Semipalatinsk region. According to the source, this is the fourth Soviet nuclear explosion this year.

COSMONAUTS' WORK SCHEDULE, RESULTS, EQUIPMENT

LD281532 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- A special TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have completed the third week of their work on board the orbital complex.

In the past days the cosmonauts were unloading the ship "Progress-24", were engaged in planned prophylactic checks on board the station "Salyut-7" and visual and instrumental observations of the ground and the surface of the world ocean.

Today's programme of the crew includes the study of the structure of the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere, technical experiments with the use of mass-spectrometric equipment, testing and adjustment of new equipment, physical exercises.

The cosmonauts had a day of medical checks yesterday. With the use of multifunctional registering equipment "aelita" and "reograph" the parameters of the cardio-vascular system were determined in repose and under the effect of physical exertion. According to the results of the checks, both cosmonauts are in good health. The commander has the pulse rate of 68 beats per minute, the flight engineer has that of 62 beats per minute. Their arterial pressure is, respectively, 125 by 60 and 130 by 70 mm of a mercury column.

The onboard systems of the orbital research complex "Salyut-7--Soyuz T-13--Progress-24" are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts continue their work on board the orbital complex. [Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 29 June broadcasts in its "Vremya" program a 3-minute film report from flight control center showing the cosmonauts in the orbital station. Savinykh announces that they are about to demonstrate how they measure the temperature of various parts of the craft. Dzhanibekov wields a device resembling a large pistol, which he says is an infra-red radiometer. This instrument can take temperature readings instantly at varying ranges, says Dzhanibekov. He demonstrates by aiming the device at a panel and pressing the trigger. The temperature is shown in digits on a display screen at the butt end. He then aims it at his forehead. Both cosmonauts laugh. The device is accurate to one tenth of a degree.]

MARCHUK SPEAKS ON COMPUTERS IN EDUCATION

LD011632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] "Computer Equipment in National Education" is the name of a new exhibition at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the national economy. Here is a report from our correspondent Sergey Amelchenko:

It doesn't seem very long ago, about 20 to 30 years ago, within the memory of the middle age generation, and even the younger generation, that we had only the dimmest notions about computers and calculating equipment. Today, however, computer equipment is being introduced steadily and confidently into science and industry, and into the education field. Here on display at this exhibition are scores of various electronic systems designed for teaching from pre-school to establishments of higher education. There is a vast range of machines which can become the prototype of computer equipment for schools. Here are the personal computers AGAT, (Irisha), and (Mikrosha). After the opening of the exhibition, I spoke to Academician Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Guriy Ivanovich, could you tell us about the meaning of this, the computerization of education? This is actually a completely new direction, a restructuring of the thought of both pupils and teachers.

[Begin recording] [Marchuk] Here, of course, there is not one phase, but two or three. In the first phase, one must discover the elements of the interaction between man and the computer; this means becoming saturated with technical knowledge knowing how to interact, and how to solve elementary problems. The second, and more important phase, is to use the computer to improve education itself. Finally during the third phase, the capacities of a person, through which he can obtain genuine and greatest satisfaction of his moral and spiritual forces, are revealed during the process of scholastic education. This is in fact a revolution, really a revolution in school education.

[Amelchenko] Guriy Ivanovich, this exhibition shows that in our country the foundations of the computerization of education have been laid; here there are several examples of systems already operating. What do you think the school of the near future will be like?

[Marchuk] Well, I would not say that in our country the foundations have been laid; the foundations are being laid. This exhibition gives us an opportunity to see in which direction experience is proving most substantial. In the future, in about 5 or 10 years, I do not envisage a single person in the sphere of social production who does not have a command of computer equipment.

[Amelchenko] He will be, as it were, an illiterate person, who does not have a command of...

[Marchuk, interrupting] Well of course! [end recording]